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THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Cluskey.) MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 285

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE RESTORATION QUESTION.

The Cost of Reconstruction

Constitutional Powers of the Executive.

The National Finances.

The following is the President's Message, as read to Congress on the 3d instant:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by our institutions, is not new in the affairs of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet discovered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law. When civil war has been brought to a close it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was upon the termination of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration as the first movement of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained by my obligation to the Constitution to withhold my assent.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to "give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union," I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that all the time there is no union, as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will; and where the laws of the Central Government strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact; and, since we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in His kindest providence could bestow upon this nation, it becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

RESTORATION MAY BE EFFECTED BY ADHERING TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained 'not only" to form a more perfect Union" between the States, but "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to the requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish this great end. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages on individual rights, incessant breaches of public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, total loss of our property, general corruption, and the natural end of all these, universal popular freedom.

To save our country from evils so appalling as these we must renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in the application of the Constitution and laws by the Executive and the several courts of justice. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military power, organized, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with fundamental law. Courts may be every where established, and their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal.

There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise or influence the powers derived from it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this government, or of some one or more of its departments, is the only obstacle that can exist to the perfect union of all the States.

On this momentous question and some of the measures growing out of it, I had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative department. Those convictions were not only unchanged but strengthened by subsequent events and by reflection. Nothing has occurred in the aspect of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some reasons which have been stated, and to others which will be presented, if I shall be able to do it, more fully than I have heretofore enjoined.

On the 21st of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should "be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of States or individuals," and that when this end was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted; but it was a solemn, public, official pledge of national honor, and I shall cannot imagine upon what ground of expediency it is to be justified. If the terms of that war are not bound to faith with rebels let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to the standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out.

It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men knew that the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the sincerity of our peril, violation of it now, in the day of our good fortune, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud.

REPEAL OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty did I not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike by the repeal the stain from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts I need do no more than refer to their general provisions.

It must be seen at once that they are authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States, to control elections of State Legislatures and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of States, and appoint others without regard to the State; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the State; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose. These are powers not granted to the Federal Government, nor to any one of its departments. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict; for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words or clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the framers of the Constitution well said all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF THE ACTS.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted powers, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without due process of law; that accused persons shall be entitled to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual; yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress, does totally subvert and destroy the form, as well as substance of republican government in ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists and which free government is always most careful to protect. It denies habeas corpus and trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, prejudice or capacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their posterity unborn. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how great may seem to be the provocation, nor how numerous the offenders. No reason of State can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a certain character, and this gives reasonable ground for belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of a republic.

Where the people, the source of all political power, are disfranchised through the control of hostile municipality of the ballot box, it must be considered a guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and prompt to fraud, as all institutions for it can only become to our political system a safe conductor of healthy and equable currents, when kept free from demoralizing influences.

Controlled through fraud and usurpation by designing men, terror and disposition must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

It follows that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters not qualified by the general law of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability. Appeals to no men in attempting to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation; but there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class of voters prepared by previous habits and opportunity to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such an indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrages must end as last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in habits of labor, by assisting them and improvement of their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freemen; but to transfer our political inheritance to them, would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and to the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the Federal Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men by whom our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the ardunous task before them if they be not wantonly embarrassed. We cannot reasonably expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we have secured our own competency. Without a difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains ascendency over the other it will govern with reference only to its own interests; for it will recognize no common interest and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues it must become worse and worse until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Or all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to African.ze half our country.

THE COST.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right; but the expense incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrongs of the measure itself. It has already uncounted millions already, and, if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation, already unsupportable. It has built up a new class of taxgatherers, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they have been established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves. Without the military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South.

I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public necessity does not require the injuriously affected by the following amendments be immediately submitted for ratification:

ARTICLE XIV.

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XV.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be abridged or denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

ARTICLE XVI.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ARTICLE XVII.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIX.

Private property shall not be liable to be taken for debts contracted by the States.

ARTICLE XX.

The people of each State shall have the right to alter their State government in such manner as they may think proper.

ARTICLE XXI.

The rights of the citizens of the several States to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

ARTICLE XXII.

The United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Constitution shall be submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification, to be held in each State within one year from the date of the proposal thereof by Congress.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction and transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor.

The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not like him responsible to the whole people, but to only a six constituent bodies, and who may bear his acquittal with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof if the charge be inspection. In what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If an officer be accused of dishonesty how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history or from general reputation, or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office, and shall he in the meantime risk character and the interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he can not give his confidence, and must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his seat in the public service should impel him to anticipate an overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. That responsibility should be with the President where it has been placed by the Constitution. But if his just power will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his actions. Unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by general suffrage of the whole people, and responsible directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history has been abused. It was the great merit of the constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate his complaints, and to decide according to the established rules of law. No such tribunal is known to our system, except a court of impeachment. The demand for action before the meeting of such a court, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but my duty requires me to say that any legislative body can be constructed as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of the Government that public officers are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit—for the best service that can be rendered at a fixed period and during good behavior—but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power whenever the public service majority and speaks the will of the people.

The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests, and danger to the public service. Evil comes not from the power to appoint; therefore, it has been the uniform practice of the Executive left to the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate the right to reject all appointments which in its opinion were not fit to be made.

A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES AND CIRCULATING MEDIUM

is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but is left to the inevocable laws which every where regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in the greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and, indeed, currency, like tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of the National bank notes and those known as legal tenders is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more that half the amount of the latter; showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes, and those of National banks, to convert them without loss into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for accomplishing a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quantity and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces first, notes of National banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, including imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well for the payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting the imports and one-third of the gold and silver coin. Fifty-six millions of fractional coin of finance, however, metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding bonds, have nominally receive their interest in coin from the national treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position. Thus favored by the power to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation by payment of all its debts in coin. The highest faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained; but while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that that Government may be able to perform its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the ocean, who have endured the hardships of the nation, bearing scars and wounds received while in service, public servants in the various departments of the Government, the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisans who toil in the nation's workshops, the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of the countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin. Gold and silver coin have become the standard of value, and all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value, which can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $670,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000; making a grand aggregate of the precious metals since 1849 of $1,174,000,000. Amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $846,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $134,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, 60,000,000, making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $322,000,000, making the aggregate net exports since 1849, $741,000,000.

These figures show an excess of product over the net exports of $432,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in coin and bullion on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in National and other banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred million dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and, therefore, may yet remain in the country.

The supply of ore from our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields is thought to be sufficient for all purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding the coinage by our mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are compelled to use as currency the issues of New York, and for similar reasons

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR—W. O. LOFLAND is a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor at the approaching Municipal election. dei

FOR WHARFMASTER—We are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing election.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER—THOMAS MALONE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Commissioner, at the ensuing January election. no24

FOR SHERIFF—We are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURTIS as a candidate for sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing election in March, 1868. no3

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UNDERWOOD as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector on Privileges at the ensuing election. fe26

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER—EDWARD KIERNAN is a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner at the next Municipal election. no21

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER—We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES FORD, ex-Street Commissioner, for election to the office of Street Commissioner for the city of Memphis, at the ensuing election in January next. [illegible] no2

FOR MAYOR—WM. H. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing Municipal election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—We are authorized to announce J. H. BOWEN as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the ensuing election in January next.

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation by a competent Book-keeper. Address "CLERK," Lock Box 548. de4

WANTED—A good MILLINER and DRESSMAKER: one who understands cutting and fitting, to go to Columbus, Mississippi. One who understands her business well may have a good home and fair wages. Applicants will please address Mrs. M. S. LEVY, Columbus, Mississippi. Must be supplied by the first of January, or sooner. de1

WANTED—Agents to sell the CRESCENT SEWING MACHINE. Price $5. Sewing Machine dealers will find it greatly to their interest to send for our terms. Address HASTY & INGRAM, 240 Second street, Memphis.

WANTED EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female—$50 to $200 per month, to introduce the genuine IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price, only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner; also, do all kinds of [illegible] work. The cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. Every Machine fully warranted for three years. We will pay the above salary and expenses, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address BLISS & MATHISON, Louisville, Kentucky.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. All agents with the GENUINE are the only practical cheap machine manufactured, and we are the ONLY general Southern agents. no20w

AGENTS WANTED—Ten to twenty dollars a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $20. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch. All other low priced machines make the Chain Stitch. Each Agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars.

M. M. BEACH & CO.,
254 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, in a desirable location, with furnished or unfurnished rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated, at No. 394 Second street, between Gayoso and Beale. no4

BOARDING—Two well furnished Front Rooms for a gentleman and wife, can be had at 110 Court street, by early application. Must give reference. no25

LOST.

$100 REWARD! $200 REWARD!!—Lost or stolen, on or about the 18th November last, one plain double-cased, Parisian made, pendent winding, gold lever WATCH, together with a heavy gold Chain—the maker's name, steeler, 15 rue de la Paix, Paris, engraved on the inside. I will give the above reward for the recovery of said watch and chain and ask no questions.

M. COMBS, Jr.,
Room No. 2, Post-office Building.

STRAYED.

TAKEN UP—Taken, on the 20th of November, 1867, at my stable, No. 41 Adams street, one GRAY HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high; had on a Texas saddle and bridle. The owner can come forward and prove property and take him.

J. A. FORREST.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The elegant PLANTATION of John Wildberger, deceased, four miles south of Memphis, on the river, well up above overflow, containing two hundred acres cleared land, good dwelling, cabins, etc. Will be leased to a good tenant for the ensuing year at very reasonable rates. For particulars apply to J. H. WAGGENER, 291 Main street, or to myself, on the premises.

C. J. WILDBERGER.

FOR RENT—A neat Frame Residence, containing seven rooms, besides kitchen and outhouses, situated on southeast corner of Main and Beale streets. Apply to

S. C. CREIGHTON,
No. 262 Front street.

FOR RENT—Storehouse, No. 266 Front street, under Commercial Hotel, with second and third floor above. Possession given January 1st. Apply to

MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.,
No. 1 Howard's Row.

FOR RENT—One New Brick Storehouse, No. 9 Howard's Row, 24 feet front by 160 deep. Apply to

W. L. DUFF,
19 West Court street.

FOR RENT—STORES AND OFFICES on the corner of Monroe and Second streets; Cottage Residence on Causey street; several Tenements on corner Union and Second streets. Also a LARGE WAREHOUSE No. 225 Second street. Apply to

W. MERRICK,
227 Second street.

OFFICES TO RENT—In our new building, 27 Adams street, with superior comforts and accommodations.

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two hundred and forty acres of Land, nearly all under fence—the plantation known as the "Scott Rayne Place," lying on both sides of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, embracing Bond's station, fifteen miles from Memphis. Orchards, garden etc. Apply to

B. HART, near Bartlett's station.

HOMES! HOMES! HOMES!

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS of ground, near the Brick Church in Chelsea, of any size, suitable for residences, gardens, etc.; also, TWO OF THE BEST GARDENS in the county with good houses. PRICES VERY MODERATE. Call soon and take your choice.

B. R. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—Two fine Brunswick BILLIARD TABLES complete and in good order. Have been used but not injured. Will sell cheap. Apply to

R. W. WICKERSHAM,
Southeast Corner of Jefferson and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE—All persons herein interested are notified that the undersigned will apply for letters of administration upon the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, at the next term of the County Court of Shelby county.

FRANK VACCARO,
NICHOLAS MALATESTA.

THE Healing Pool and House of Mercy—Howard Association Reports for young men on the crime of solitude and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

NOTICE—The ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, La., during the summer, has been thoroughly renovated, additions made to the furniture, and on the first of November the Restaurant will be abandoned and the Table d'Hote adopted. I will take this opportunity to thank the patrons of the Hotel for past favors and reassure them and the public that it will be kept ... manner to merit their approval.

O. E. HALL.

EDITORIAL
THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

THURSDAY, : : : : : : DECEMBER 5, 1867

WE publish this morning, in full, the President's message. It is useless for us to recapitulate the various subjects discussed in the message, as we presume the reader will give the entire document a careful perusal; but we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the sentiments and views entertained by the President are characterised by statesmanship, enlarged, philosophic and sound. The whole document bespeaks an independent patriot, untramelled by sectional prejudices, and influenced by no considerations save a sacred regard for peace, fraternity, the Constitution and the honor and integrity of the whole country. Indeed, the message will compare favorably with any Presidential document ever sent to Congress. It discusses in a clear, logical and vigorous style all the subjects appropriate to the occasion, and its frank and dignified tone cannot fail to create a favorable impression upon all thinking men. The sectional agitation which has long raged so violently in the country, is the absorbing topic. The whole subject is reviewed at length, and discussed with an ability which has rarely, if ever, been equalled. The temper which characterizes the message upon this subject, the nationality of its tone, the soundness of its reasoning, and force of its statements and arguments contrasts most favorably with the sectional, illogical and passionate ravings of the Radicals, who, so they retain power, care nothing for the Constitution and the future greatness and glory of the country. The President is still firm in his opposition to the Military Reconstruction Bill, and recommends a repeal of this odious and iniquitous measure. He shows that this bill of abomination is as full of unconstitutionality as an egg is of meat—that it not only assumes ungranted powers, but that many of its provisions are in open and direct conflict with the plain and emphatic prohibitions of the Constitution. In graphic and vivid language the President shows that the Southern people have been stripped of their liberties and reduced to a condition of slavery. He says that the negro has not only the right to govern himself, but to rule the white race, and very justly remarks "that the subjugation of the Southern States to military domination is worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering." Who had not rather live under the rule of such a man as Gen. HANCOCK, of New Orleans, than BROWNLOW? And the cruelty, despotism and persecution which disgraces the State of Tennessee will be found in every Southern State—under Radical rule. The people of the South are shocked with the condition of affairs in this State, and by approving the acts of the State Conventions, they will bring upon themselves the same evils, and a brief experience will cause them to concur with President JOHNSON, that "the subjugation of the Southern States to negro domination is worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering." The recent elections have nerved the arm of the President, and he promises to stand firm, and even intimates that the time may possibly arrive when he will be forced to exercise military power to save the Constitution and the life of the nation, which the Radicals are about to destroy. It is evident the President has strong, deep and fixed purposes. Since the people have rallied to his support, he can now do something toward staying the tide of fanaticism. We would not be surprised if mighty and appalling duties would devolve upon the President before the close of the present Congress. Judging from the President's course during the past two years, and his recent message, he will prove equal to the emergency, and that he will meet the crisis with a firm spirit, a brave spirit, a noble spirit. It is useless to go into a more extended discussion of the message. It is right. It is proper. It will strengthen the conviction of the nation that ANDREW JOHNSON is the very man, above all others, for the times—to cement anew the bonds of the Union, which have been so long weakened by the fierce sectional conflicts of an estranged and alienated people—while it will greatly serve to increase the confidence felt by the American people in his statesmanship, his ability, his patriotism and his determination to devote all his energies to an honest and faithful discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him. Of course it is to be expected that the crazed fanatics of Radicalism will rave and clamor against the message and the President. But fanaticism and despotism cease to be formidable enemies when they measure strength with the constitution-loving spirit of the people. Tyrants become powerless against such a combination, and hence the President, for the future, can well afford to smile at the madness with which he is assailed by the miserable creatures who care nothing for the future grandeur and prosperity of the country, if they can prosper by sowing the seeds of discord and trampling upon the Constitution.

ON our local page will be found a very appropriate tribute to the late Judge THOMAS G. SMITH, delivered at the opening of the Circuit Court of Shelby county by LEWIS BOND, Esq., of the City Bar, which we recommend for perusal to the people generally, but especially to those of Haywood and the other counties of that circuit, where so long and so favorably Mr. SMITH was known.

The Pope is strengthening his army.

The Supreme Court is in session at Nashville.

We are compelled to condense news because of the pressure of the message on our space.

General Sheridan had a public reception at Chicago, Monday.

The Rinderpest has appeared among the cattle in Virginia.

Thaddeus Stevens was confined to his bed Monday.

A small body of French cavalry are still in Rome and will permanently occupy it.

The balloting for United States Senator, in California, begins December 17th.

The personal property of the late Ely M. Bruce, of Kentucky, has been appraised at $293,923 59.

The Bavarian army is about to come to the assistance of the President of Peru.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins does not intend resigning.

A merchant at Johnsonville, Tennessee, has been swindled out of $15,000 by an absconding partner.

The London *Times* is against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Swiss Government has consented to participate in the Conference on the Roman question.

Three Harvard students are walking from New Haven to New York, but not against time.

The Boston and Albany railroad safe at Springfield, was blown open Sunday night and robbed of $12,500.

A locomotive boiler on the Nashville and Decatur railroad exploded Monday, killing fireman Geo. Sweeny, and wounding two others.

The fortifications of Civita Vecchia are being strengthened, so that the Papal garrison can hold the city.

Two girls, aged ten and fourteen years, were burned to death at a fire in Springfield, Massachusetts, Monday.

Rev. T. W. Conway, of Louisiana, a violent Radical, writes to the Hon. R. C. Schenck, favoring the repeal of the cotton tax.

A gentleman who lately had a free political conversation with General Grant, says he is a Conservative.

The Princess Salm-Salm has published a flat denial of the statement that she is the daughter of an American General.

Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Montreal that he expects to give a few readings in Canada in the latter part of the month of April.

The loss by the burning of the Kirkwood Hotel, in St. Louis, on Saturday night, was about thirty-five thousand dollars.

Dan Rice (chiefly with the view of getting his own name in the papers) offers to back Weston for $50,000 to walk one hundred miles in twenty-three consecutive hours.

Telegrams sent from London on the 29th ultimo were received in New York twenty-eight minutes past eleven o'clock on the night of the 28th, thus arriving apparently in advance of their own dates.

Friday having been the birthday anniversary of the Infanta Alfonso-Francisco-de-Asis-Fernando-Pio-Juan-Maria de la Concepcion-Gregorio, Prince, of the Asturias, who is now ten years of age, was celebrated in Havana by a grand levee at the palace.

The steamship Weser, which arrived at New York from Southampton on Thursday evening, made the shortest passage on record between those two ports. She left Southampton at six p.m. November 19, and arrived in New York in nine days and three hours.

The amount of money obtained by the robbers of the First National bank, at Independence, Missouri, last week, was about eighteen thousand dollars, two thousand dollars of which were in gold. The bank lost four thousand dollars, and Stone, McCoy & Co., five thousand three hundred dollars. The other losses were small deposits in coin.

The Kentucky Legislature met at Frankfort on Monday. Judge John T. Bunch, of Louisville, was elected Speaker of the House. Jesse D. Bright was nominated a candidate for the Speakership, but his name was withdrawn at his own request. The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus in the afternoon, and nominated William Johnson, of Nelson county, for Speaker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY NOON DISPATCHES.

The Expenses of the Army to be Reduced.

Municipal Elections in New York City.

Nearly all the Officers Elected are Democrats.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The *Herald's* special says that General Grant is preparing a new order to still further reduce the expense of the army on account of the movement made some time since by Grant to dispense with the services of civilians employed in the army, will constitute an important feature of the new order, and will make a reduction, it is stated, of $80,000 per month.

The abolition of the brevet system, which meets with great favor, is now under consideration of the Military Committee, and some changes are looked for which will avoid the confusion and jealousies which have arisen from promotions of this character.

The proposition of Washburne, of Illinois, to pay the army weekly, is not likely to meet with success in the committee, as they consider the scheme impracticable.

The Savannah National bank, of Savannah, Georgia, to-day voluntarily resigned its privileges as a Depository of the Government funds, and applied to withdraw its securities as such.

The *Times* says the House Military Committee called on General Grant to-day, to pay the usual visit of courtesy, and had a prolonged interview. The state of Indian troubles were fully discussed. Also, the project of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was discussed. General Grant adheres to his former views on this point, and, with the Commission, is strongly in favor of such transfer. The General's views on all military matters accord with those of a majority of the committee.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The whole vote polled at the election yesterday was 100 132, a reduction of about 8,000 from the vote at the election last month, and 31,000 less than the registered vote of the city. All the Aldermen elected are Democrats; all but three were the nominees of the Tammany sachems. The Councilmen elected were all Tammany. Of seven School Commissioners elected, three are Republican. For Civil Justice, Thaddeus H. Lane, Tammany, was elected by a large majority. The election was one of the quietest ever held in the city; but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Meetings were held at the various political headquarters and speeches made by Isaac Rynders.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Important Order from General Hancock.

Constitutional Convention of Louisiana.

Proceedings of the Fortieth Congress.

Grand Diplomatic Dinner by the French Minister.

Assembling of the Virginia Convention.

Late and Interesting Foreign News.

Immense Loss of Life at Calcutta.

England Refuses to Refer the Alabama Claims to Foreign Arbitration.

Holland and Belgium Oppose a European Conference.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 4.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the receipts for 1867 at $265,920,474, of which about $57,000,000 millions were from incomes, and of the balance, $23,769,078 was from raw cotton, $4,094,761 from refined petroleum coal oil, $3,661,914 from cigars, etc., $15,245,477 from chewing and smoking tobacco, $5,871,345 from fermented liquors, $28,296,264 from distilled spirits, and $868,145 from brandy; expense of collecting revenue, $7,712,089. Receipts for July, August, September and October, 1867, $70,253,549, against about $125,000,000 in corresponding months respectively of 1865 and 1866. The Commissioner opposes the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits.

An act is to be introduced into Congress, on the recommendation of Treasurer Spinner, providing for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of the coupon bonds for registered bonds, as registered bonds can now be exchanged for coupon bonds.

The French Minister gave a grand diplomatic dinner last night, which was attended by Secretary Seward, all the European ministers and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs.

In the House the galleries were crowded.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to furnish monthly statements of the amount of funds in each National bank.

Mr. Collum offered a resolution making it the duty of the President to protect, at all hazards, American citizens, at home and abroad. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Schneck's bill, repealing the tax on cotton, passed by 145 against 20.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President with a list of pardons. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting an estimate of the Quarter Master General of the force required in his Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Also, a communication from the Inspector of the Military Academy, proposing certain legislation relative to that institution. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the Senate Mr. Blair presented a communication from the Legislature of Nebraska transmitting a joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, declaring that the President, in recommending the repeal of the reconstruction acts, has transcended the just limits of his constitutional prerogative.

The resolution requesting the President to communicate with the Senate was adopted.

The Senate ordered printed copies of the correspondence between the United States and the British governments.

A bill passed making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amending the reconstruction bill by allowing a majority of those voting, instead of those registered, to call a Convention. Referred.

A communication was received from the President, inclosing the correspondence in the case of Mr. Motley, late Minister to Austria.

Mr. Motley pronounces the charges against him as false and vile.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.

Paragraph two of Special Orders 202, Headquarters Fifth District, dated to-day, is as follows: Paragraph three of Special Orders No. 188, from these headquarters, dated November 16, 1867, issued by Brevet Major General Mower, removing P. R. O'Rourke, Clerk Second District, Parish of Orleans, for malfeasance in office, and appointing R. L. Shelby in his stead, is hereby revoked, and P. R. O'Rourke is reinstated in said office. If any charges are set up against said O'Rourke, the judicial department of the government is sufficient to take whatever action may be necessary in the parish.

Paragraph —, same order, suspends that portion of order 201 ordering General Mower to his regiment, and says Mower will remain in this city to await further orders.

The Constitutional Convention passed a resolution fixing the pay of members at ten dollars per day, and mileage twenty cents each way, and elected a colored Warrant Clerk.

Paragraph 3, Ordinance 202, orders the adjudication of making of levees on certain plantations in the parishes of St. Charles and Jefferson, to the lowest bidder, by Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel McGonnigle, A.Q.M., on the 10th instant; work to be completed in time and in a manner to protect from overflow, and the lands, with improvements thereon, to be subject to a special lien and privilege for the cost of making said levees on them, respectively; and that the ordinary formalities prescribed by law for the adjudication of said work be dispensed with.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, December 4.

The Convention met this morning and elected Judge Underwood president; George Nye, of Shenandoah, secretary; William R. Fall, of Richmond, sergeant-at-arms, and one white and two colored doorkeepers; Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Richmond, chaplain. The vote for president gave sixty-five for Underwood, and thirty-two for Nelson.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 4.

The *Post* says several mercantile failures are reported this afternoon, some of which are of great importance. Like the other failures reported among the foreign merchants, they are said to be due to speculations in gold.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.

The river is stationary, with two feet nine inches in the canal. Snow storm this evening. Thermometer 30°.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 4.

Further particulars of the disastrous cyclone, which recently occurred, have been received. At Calcutta, the loss of life and property is fearful; it is estimated that in the city and neighborhood at least one thousand persons perished, and three thousand huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

The second instalment of correspondence between the British and American governments, in regard to the Alabama claims, have been laid before the House of Commons. Lord Stanley, in a dispatch to Mr. Ford, present Charge de Affaires at Washington, says England will never refer to arbitration of foreign powers claims involving her right to recognize belligerents. This right, he insists, is purely a right of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

PARIS, December 4.

The *Etendar* asserts that the European powers have agreed to the General Conference proposed by France, with the exception of Holland and Belgium.

The confirmation of Colonel Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture, settles a long contested case, and disappoints a whole army of applicants who have been waiting for the late Isaac Newton's shoes.

The safe of the Boston and Albany railroad, at Springfield, Massachusetts, was opened by burglars on Sunday night, and $12,500 in notes and bonds stolen. The corporation loses $3,000 and its employes the balance.

A steamer will leave Dubuque within a few days for New Orleans, towing barges containing nearly one hundred thousand bushels of wheat for New York and Liverpool. This consignment is made to test the feasibility of using the entire water route, instead of the railroad and the lakes as heretofore.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager — W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager — SHIRLEY B. FRANCE
Treasurer — C. D. STEINKUHL

Second Week of the popular and young tragedienne, Miss FANNY B. PRICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 5, 1867, fourth night of the great sensational play, in five acts, entitled

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

LAURA COURTLAND — MISS FANNY B. PRICE

During the Piece, Arrival on time of the Down Express Train.

Doors open at a quarter to seven; Curtain rises at half-past seven.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

AT

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

IN

GREENLAW OPERA BUILDING,

Corner Second and Union Streets,

Commencing Monday, December 2, 1867,

To aid in the

ERECTION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

no28 Tickets, Fifty Cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868

"Scotland and St. Genevieve"

COTTON PLANTATIONS,

Adjoining each other,

CONTAINING 3,000 acres, about 1,750 cleared, a large portion above overflow, about five miles below Natchez, in Louisiana, immediately upon the river. Have always been celebrated for their productiveness, and most desirable on account of their location.

"Hedges" Cotton Plantation, about six miles from Natchez, containing about 1,200 acres upland, with stock, implements, etc. etc.

"Lenox Farm," Cotton Plantation, four or five miles from Memphis, Tenn., rich upland, well improved.

"Elmscourt," the former residence of A. P. Merrill, Jr., about two and a half miles from Natchez, Miss. Large and elegant mansion, splendid stables, carriage houses, barns, billiard room, dairy, servants' rooms, orchards, gardens and forests. The house has splendid gas fixtures, bath rooms, and cold and hot water arrangements, altogether constituting one of the most elegant estates in the South.

"Retreat," adjoining Elmscourt, a nice farm, with improvements.

House and Lot, Vance street, Memphis; House and large Lot, Mulberry street, Memphis.

Some of the above property will be rented for one or more years. Apply to A. H. KENDRICK, Natchez; GEORGE S. MANDEVILLE, New Orleans; S. C. CREIGHTON, Memphis, or to M. MERRILL, 161 McDougal street, New York city. de4

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Trustee's Sale.

TAKE NOTICE, that on MONDAY, the sixth day of January, 1868, I will, at the Commercial Hotel, in the city of Memphis, and State of Tennessee, by virtue of powers vested in me by a deed of trust executed inter partes between D. Bryson, J. W. Mancourt and T. W. Brown, on the 8th day of April, 1867, sell, at public auction, a large and valuable lot of

Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Table Ware,

And other articles with which the said Hotel was supplied; as also all the property mentioned and described in the said deed of trust. The sale to commence at ten o'clock a.m.

de4 T. W. BROWN, Trustee.

JOHN H. SPEED, of Speed, Donoho & Strange. — JAMES S. CARPENTER, of Louisville, Kentucky.

SPEED & CARPENTER,

AGENTS OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

CAPITAL — $17,000,000

THIS Company is purely Mutual. Dividends have averaged fifty per cent. for twenty years. We require but little money on policies, and want everybody to call and see us.

Office, 12 Madison Street, Memphis. de5

Sheriff's Sale.

Lischauer, Arnold & Co. vs. N. E. and A. F. Mason.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale in the above stated cause, to me directed, from the Law Court of Memphis, I will,

On Monday, the 16th day of December, 1867,

Offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described personal property: One piano forte of Chickering & Sons, one wooden spring mattress, one foot bath, one petroleum stove, sixteen family pictures, one black walnut bureau, four pair curtains, one washstand, one lamp, and other personal property, described in the return of the officer on the attachment. Said property was attached as the property of the above named defendants in the above mentioned suit, and will be sold in obedience to the order of sale granted therein.

de5 P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff of Shelby county.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a distress warrant in the name of the State of Tennessee vs. the proprietors of the Canterbury Music Hall, issued to me by John Loague, Clerk of the Shelby County Court, I will,

On Monday, December 16, 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in the premises of the Canterbury Music Hall, on the corner of Main and Exchange streets, Memphis, Tennessee, the following described personal property: One lot of seats, consisting of benches and chairs, bar fixtures, oil lamps, scenery, etc. Said property was levied on as the property of the proprietors of Canterbury Music Hall, and will be sold to satisfy said above mentioned distress warrant.

By JAMES F. LANFORD, D. S. — P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff of Shelby county. de5

CUBBINS & GUNN,

Iron Founders and Machinists,

UNION IRON WORKS,

ADAMS STREET, NEAR BAYOU.

ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery constantly on hand and promptly repaired on reasonable terms.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS,

No. 12 Madison Street.

D. A. SHEPHERD, Cashier. — F. W. SMITH, President.

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY

Have resumed business under the following management:

Directors:

E. T. KEEL, W. N. WILKINSON, M. L. MEACHAM, WM. N. BROWN, JAS. MALATESTA, M. D. L. STEWART, I. B. MERCER.

CYRUS JOHNSON, Cashier. — M. D. L. STEWART, President.

Will receive Deposits, Discount Notes and Bills, and transact all business authorized by the Charter.

Corner of Jefferson and Front Streets, MEMPHIS, TENN. oc5

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

POWER & McGEOY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

238 Second Street.

Are just receiving their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS;

Cloths, Over Coatings, Cassimeres.

Doeskins and Vestings, of Latest Styles.

Which we will make to order at reduced prices. Call and examine our goods and prices and be convinced.

Something New

IN

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

PARALYSIS CAN BE CURED.

WE fully and freely invite all physicians and students of medicine of all schools, and also everybody else to come and examine our invention of a

Portable Equalizer.

We have demonstrated the fact that in Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Weak Chests, Narrow Chests, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Weak Backs, Wasted and Shrunken Limbs, Curvature of the spine, and other spinal affections, Sciatica, Rheumatism of years' standing, Spasms, Epilepsy, Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Derangement of the Mind, Prolapsus Uteri, Obstructed Menstruation with all their concomitant Diseases, Consumption, and all kinds of weaknesses of the generative organs, can be cured.

Testimonials from hundreds of the best physicians and citizens of this nation.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1867.

Having sold all my right, title and interest to this county of the "EQUALIZER" to Drs. SAMUEL GILBERT and SILAS T. GILBERT, the latter being a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, I can fully and freely recommend them, as thoroughly competent and reliable, to all persons wishing treatment.

GEORGE HADFIELD, M. D.

Drs. GILBERT can be consulted at their offices, No. 27 South side of Court Square. de4

City Scrip Wanted.

WE offer one of the best VACANT LOTS on Union street, near the Court House, at assessed tax valuation, payable one-third down, the balance in three, six, nine and twelve months, with privilege to the purchaser of making all the payments in City Scrip, at fifty cents on the dollar.

We want to make the sale within a week.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Cedar Posts

FLOORING, CEILING,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

Cheaper than ever at

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN'S,

Foot of Washington street.

Notice.

THE Law Firm of THOMPSON & FRAZER is dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Both of them will give attention to the business in their charge till closed.

WM. G. THOMPSON,
C. W. FRAZER.

November 30, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Card.

To Our Customers.

During the month of December we can

Sell no Goods on Credit,

For at the Prices we are at present

SACRIFICING OUR GOODS AT,

We must

Sell for Cash Only!

Respectfully yours,

de4 B. Lowenstein & Bros.

AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS

IN

Fayette County, Tenn., & Marshall County, Miss.

Near the Railroad Depot at Collierville.

BY direction of the Will of John Pope, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder,

On Thursday, December 5, 1867,

Upon the premises, commencing at twelve o'clock, the valuable tract of land belonging to deceased, known as his NONCONNAH PLANTATION, about four miles south of Collierville, containing about eleven hundred acres, subdivided into several small farms, as per plan, to be seen on the published maps. This plantation was selected for its superior advantages of location and production, and offers great inducements to cotton, grain or fruit growers, having a large proportion of good fence.

The improvements are such as are usual on a cotton farm. At the same time and place will be sold as the property of the same estate, a House with five acres of land in the town of Mount Pleasant, Miss.

TERMS OF SALE:

Third cash, balance in one and two years with lien retained.

A. C. POPE, Executrix,
A. N. POPE, Executor.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

Somerville Falcon and Holly Springs Reporter copy and send bill to Avalanche.

For Sale at 10 o'clock To-day.

ONE Horse, one Spring Wagon, a lot of fine Furniture and Overcoats, Fancy Soaps, etc., etc.

de5 A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer, 233 Second street.

Beautiful Property at Auction.

On Saturday Morning Next, at ten o'clock,

WE shall sell at public auction, FIVE LOTS, situated on Exchange street extended, between Poplar and Alabama, just east of Polk street, and in an elegant location.

These Lots each have a front of 40 feet, and extend back 145½ feet to an alley. Parties who want a healthy location, within a few steps of the street railway, and convenient to the market house and schools, will do well to attend this sale. All the Lots will be sold, and upon terms liberal to purchasers.

no28 G. H. MONSARRAT, Auctioneer.

To Bankers, Insurance Companies

—AND—

CAPITALISTS GENERALLY.

IMPROVED

Main and Madison Street Property.

WE WILL SELL, on long time, at auction, on the

10th Day of December Next,

On the premises, the following valuable real estate, to-wit: Two Houses (4 4) forty-nine feet six inches front, running back 70 feet to a four feet alley, situated on the south side of Madison street, at the intersection of Madison with the alley, between Main and Second streets, and adjoining the "Marble Block." CLARK'S TENANTS, yielding good rents to the owner. Each house will be sold separately. The locality of this property, as an investment, speaks for itself.

Terms easy and accommodating, being one-fourth cash and the balance in five equal annual payments, with SIX PER CENT. interest.

Valuable Main Street Property to be added to the above sale.

Attention of capitalists is also specially directed to the sale which we will make, at the same time and place, of that valuable property on Main street, next to the corner of Madison, occupied by

The Savings Bank of Memphis.

The Lot being twenty-three feet front, covered with a splendid four-storied brick building, the rental of which is about $6,000 per annum.

TERMS—Half cash; two, four and six months.

de1 ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

Executor's Sale of Thirty Farms

AND

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

At Haysville,

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD

(WYTHE DEPOT).

TOGETHER with the entire HAYS TRACT of 4,000 acres, sub divided into small Farms.

On Thursday, December 12, 1867.

By direction of the Executor of Samuel J. Hays, deceased, we will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, the lots in the TOWN OF HAYSVILLE, as per plan, together with thirty Farms, varying in size from 25 to 700 acres. These Lots and Farms are situated twenty-four miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. The convenient location to the favorable notice of all who desire to engage in the growth of Cotton or Cereals. The advantages of a choice of ready access to markets above or below them for what they raise, only one hour's travel from Memphis, affords those who desire it the opportunity of securing a cheap, convenient and healthy home in the country without interruption to their business in the city. Titles perfect.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Trust deed to secure deferred payments.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

Public Sale

OF A

VALUABLE FARM,

Adjoining the Marshall Institute,

Three Miles from Lafayette Depot, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

WE will, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, 1867, sell, upon the premises, to the highest bidder, the place known as the McFERRIN FARM, now owned by Colonel T. AVERY, situated partly in Tennessee and partly in Marshall county, Mississippi, with small improvements, containing about 280 acres cleared land and 120 acres timbered.

TERMS:

One-half cash, the balance in one and two years, secured by trust deed.

The Marshall Institute is a female college of long standing, and now in a flourishing condition.

The location in this and every other respect is highly advantageous.

SALE POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

1867. 1867.

GREAT

CENTRAL ROUTE VIA CAIRO.

Illinois Central Railroad and Connections.

"Blue Line."

THROUGH without change of cars to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities.

Rates will always be as low as by other responsible lines, and quick time made.

Through Bills of Lading to all points North and East.

No other freight line runs into or from Cairo, the entire facilities of the roads being devoted to the "Blue Line," which, being owned and controlled by the several railroads forming the route, give shippers the advantage of a thoroughly responsible carrier.

For rates and information apply to

CHARLES S. SAWYER, Agent,
No. 276 Front street.

For Sale or Rent on Lease for Ten (10) Years.

A NO. 1 SAW MILL AND GRIST MILL, in complete and perfect running order, with abundance of Belting, and a long line of shafting, Pulleys, etc., situated on the St. Francis river, near Linden.

The Mill has capacity to saw eight thousand to ten thousand feet per day, and has, under bad management, turned out six thousand feet. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS & JOHN B. LEECH,
3-4 Front street.

Reopening.

THE CAPITOL SHAVING SALOON, Wesky Chats, has been reopened in splendid style. The old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

SANDY WRIGHT, Proprietor.

The Graham Place FOR RENT.

THIS beautiful and spacious residence and grounds are offered for rent to an acceptable tenant, for one year from the first of January next. Possession given immediately. Application to be made to Colonel W. L. Duff, 19 West Court street, or to

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Notice.

THE clients of the late M. R. HILL, Esq., and of the late firm of SMITH & HILL, are hereby notified that information in regard to their business can be obtained from Messrs. STEPHENS & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, 21 Madison street, in whose charge the papers and unfinished business have been placed. They will give attention to the business until clients make other arrangements.

SPOWRE HILL.

Toys at Wholesale!

MENKEN BROTHERS offer to Dealers

25 CASES GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS

Of their own Importation,

AT NEW YORK PRICES

Disappearance.

LEWIS CASS SMITH, aged sixteen or seventeen years, lived once with Abner W. C. Lee, Arkansas. He is the son of Joshua M. Smith, deceased, and brother of John Sidney Smith, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee. Any information concerning him, given to Parker & Harbert, Memphis, Tennessee, will be gratefully received by his friends.

For Sale.

ONE of the best PLANTATIONS in Fayette county, Tennessee, near a station on Memphis and Charleston railroad, six hundred and seventy acres in the tract, about four hundred and fifty of which are cleared, with good improvements, and never failing well of excellent water. There are eighty acres in fall wheat, and in rye and twenty in barley, a herd's grass. Will sell with the place ten or eleven head of mules, one yoke good oxen, two wagons, blacksmith tools, corn, fodder, etc. Possession given in time to prepare for the next crop. For further particulars inquire of

H. L. CARTER, 49 Jefferson street.

Royal Havana Lottery

OF Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $360,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days; prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. HILL, STRANGE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN BAGGING, TIES

And Plantation Supplies Generally,

No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

Liberal advances made on consignments to DENMAN, HILL & CO., New Orleans.

GREAT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT

MENKEN BROTHERS

THE great reduction they have made on all their Goods, and the success which has attended their great sale, enable them to offer this coming week

GREATER BARGAINS

IN

Bleached Domestics at 6 cts, worth 12 cts.
Bleached Domestics at 8 cts, worth 14 cts.
Bleached Domestics at 10 cts, worth 15 cts.
Bleached Domestics at 12 cts, worth 20 cts.

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER AT

GREAT SACRIFICE

Bed Blankets at $3 50, worth $5 per pair.
Bed Blankets at $4 50, worth $7 per pair.
Bed Blankets at $6 00, worth $9 per pair.
Bed Blankets at $10 00, worth $15 per pair.

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER AT

IMMENSE REDUCTION

French Dress Goods,	Merinoes and Flannels
French Dress Goods,	Merinoes and Flannels
French Dress Goods,	Merinoes and Flannels
French Dress Goods,	Merinoes and Flannels

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER AT

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

IN

Ladies' Cloaks at $4, worth $8.
Ladies' Cloaks at $6, worth $12.
Ladies' Cloaks at $10, worth $20.
Ladies' Cloaks at $20, worth $35.
Ladies' Cloaks at $25, worth $40.

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER AT

GREAT SLAUGHTER

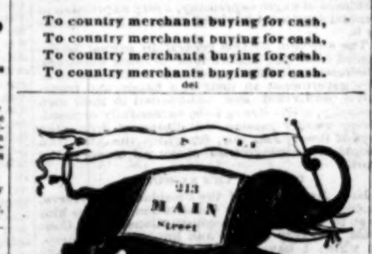
Linseys and Osnaburgs,	Jeans and Calicoes
Linseys and Osnaburgs,	Jeans and Calicoes
Linseys and Osnaburgs,	Jeans and Calicoes
Linseys and Osnaburgs,	Jeans and Calicoes

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER DRY GOODS AT

NEW YORK PRICES

To country merchants buying for cash.
To country merchants buying for cash.
To country merchants buying for cash.
To country merchants buying for cash.



Merrimack Calico at 6 1-4 cts,
New York Mills Bleached Muslin at 11c,
Heavy Brown Domestic at 7 cts,
Irish Poplins at 12 cts,
Alpacas at 9 cts,
Linseys at 10 cts,
Osnaburgs at 8 cts,
Delaines at 5 cts,
10-4 White Wool Blankets at 90 cts,
Men's Calf Sewed Boots at $1 25,
Men's Wax Brogans, at 15 cts,
Women's Shoes, all styles, at 10 cts,
Coats' Spool Thread we throw in,
Men's White Shirts, 40 cts.

THESE are the prices that STRAUSS & BLUM will sell their goods at after they commence their

Selling Off

Sale, and this will take place when their competitors have got through with their

Great Clearing Sale,

As the presumption is that this will take place

Before the First of January Next.

And as they are not

Compelled to Leave Town,

They will still hold on to their old prices until further notice.

Don't forget the place.

STRAUSS & BLUM,
213 Main Street.

Next door to Ward & LeGuere's Drug Store.

N. M. Trezevant's Suburban Residence and Lands.

ABOUT twenty lots, not disposed of at public sale, remain on the market privately, upon the same terms heretofore of fered, namely: Tenth cash, balance in ten annual instalments, bearing interest. The residence lot, containing twenty-three acres, is also offered for rent, or on the usual terms.

Apply to my agents, Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., or to myself, on the premises.

N. M. TREZEVANT.

THOMAS & ARNOLD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

No. 203 Main Street,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 91, 93 & 95 Adams Street, Memphis, Tenn.

W. B. CHRISP,

(Late with Tayloe, McEwen & Blew,)

Is associated with us, and will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

All Cotton consigned to us by steamboats will be insured, unless otherwise instructed; and all Cotton in store insured against fire, unless otherwise ordered.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,

Office, No. 351 Main Street, Over Pain's Drug Store.

RESIDENCE—GAYOSO HOUSE.

OLD WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE

Established by Raphael Semmes in 1819.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ETC.

Import Direct

Martell Brandies, Port, Sherry and Other Wines,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Moet & Chandon's and G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines

And "Yannissee" Whiskey.

RISK & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, ETC., ETC.

AND IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE AND BLOCK TIN.

HAVE now on hand the largest stock of STOVES, GRATES and MANTELS ever brought to this market, which they are selling at prices which defy competition.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Buck's Patent Brilliant and Peerless

AND

J. S. Lithgow & Co.'s Celebrated Capitola Cooking Stoves.

We have now on hand a splendid assortment of TINWARE of every variety, which we are selling very Cheap to Cash Customers. Also, constantly on hand, all kinds

Hollow Ware, Dog Irons, Sash Weights, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Wire Rivets,

AND ALL KINDS TINNERS' STOCK.

Our facilities are such that we can offer Superior Inducements to Cash Buyers. ROOFING, GUTTERING and JOBBING done with the utmost dispatch, and at Lowest Cash Prices.

RISK & JOHNSON, 306 Main Street.

LOWER PRICES—DECLINE IN DRY GOODS

RICE, STIX & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 307 MAIN STREET,

GRAND CLOSING SALE.

To keep pace with the latest decline in Eastern markets, and to facilitate an early closing out of our Retail Stock, we have again reduced the prices of the entire line of Staple and Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods and Fancy Notions.

An examination of our prices will convince you at once that we mean to make a quick sale.

no10 RICE, STIX & CO.

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!

No. 3 Promenade Street, Elliott Block, Memphis, Tenn.

W. P. WRIGHT,

Storage, Forwarding & General Commission Merchant

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions and Produce generally; also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.

I sell for Cash only, consequently at Lowest Prices. Particular attention given to filling orders.

J. S. SHAW & CO.,

NO. 233 SECOND STREET,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND IRON

HAVING REMOVED our stock of Hardware to a larger room, centrally situated, we are prepared to fill all orders for

Hardware of every description,	Cutlery, Tools of all kinds,
Builders' Materials,	Pickering's Anti-Freezing Pumps,
Blacksmiths' Tools,	Carpenters' Tools,
Wagons, Drays, Iron and Steel,	Farming Implements.

Will be pleased to see all our old friends and what new ones may favor us with a call. oc19

FRENCH MEDICINES PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & COMPANY

Chemists to His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the hospitals or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & CO.'s medicines.

Dr. Leras' (Doctor of Medicine) Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DYSMENORRHEA, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY and POORNESS OF BLOOD. It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all persons suffering from any kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health par excellence in all warm and relaxing climates.

No More Cod Liver Oil—Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMORS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured—Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of PHTHISIS and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N. B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & CO. is affixed to the bottle, as this syrup is liable to imitations.

No More Difficult or Painful Digestion—Dr. Burin du Buisson's (Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine) Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, LONG AND LABORIOUS DIGESTION, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER AND LOINS.

Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Instantly Cured by Grimault's Guarana.

This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhea.

Ferro Manganic Powder, prepared by Burin du Buisson, approved by the Academy of Medicine in Paris.

A small quantity of this powder in a glass of water is sufficient to obtain instantly an effervescing mineral and gaseous water to be drunk at meals, either pure or mixed with wine.

It is a most valuable medicine for persons suffering from Chlorosis, Stomach Aches, and for Ladies suffering from Difficult or Suspended Menstruation. It is especially recommended to persons unable to digest the ordinary medicines containing iron.

This celebrated preparation has no tendency to prevent all tendency to constipation, and to contain a certain portion of manganese, considered by the most eminent medical men as indispensable in cases of treatment by ferruginous medicines.

No More Copaiba and Cubebs—Grimault's Capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Where all other medicines have failed these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copaiba and cubebs. The injection is used in recent and capsules in the more chronic cases.

General Depot:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, 45 rue Richelieu. In New York, E. FOUGERA, 30 North William street.

In Memphis, G. W. JONES & CO.,
257 Main Street.

THE PRICE OF GAS REDUCED.

For Gas supplied from and after this date,

The Memphis Gas Light Company

WILL abate One Dollar and Twenty Cents per 1,000 cubic feet from the price heretofore charged.

The net price will be four dollars and fifty cents per 1,000 cubic feet, if paid promptly in accordance with the Company's rules as stated on every bill rendered; if not so paid the price will be five dollars per 1,000 cubic feet.

[illegible]

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of M. FYNE & CO., Steamboat Meat and Ice Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business of the firm will be settled by Mr. H. COOPER.

M. FYNE,
L. LA CROIX.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1867.

Having this day retired from the Meat and Ice business, I would hereby thank the public for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon me, and would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same to my successors, Messrs. Cooper, Howard & La Croix.

MICHAEL FYNE.

H. COOPER, F. HOWARD and L. LA CROIX have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a Steamboat Meat and Ice business, and respectfully ask a share of public patronage.

Style of firm, COOPER, HOWARD & CO.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

ASA SHELTON & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, are now prepared to furnish, at the yard, a first class Coal at One Dollar per barrel. Test it and prove its merits. Orders for Coal must be left at the office, Room 7, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

BLELOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

PUBLISHERS and Manufacturers' Agents for everything required by the trade.

We are Special Agents for the Publications of

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
SARGENT, WILSON & HINKLE, and others.

Also, for

Fairchild's Celebrated Gold Pens,
Holbrook School Apparatus,
Sherwood's School Furniture, etc., etc.

Our lines of PAPER and ENVELOPES, the best in the market. Every variety of OFFICE STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS always on hand.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Executed in the neatest manner under our own supervision.

INITIAL STAMPING neatly done.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS always on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Remember the old stand, 315 Main street.

BLELOCK & CO.

J. SMITH. — JOHN L. LEECH

SMITH & LEECH,

RECTIFIERS

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

342 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

TO THE TRADE ONLY—Having erected a large and extensive rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whisky on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market. oc13

...UOR HOUSE

...Semmes in 1819.

... & CO.,

...eet, Memphis, Tenn.

...EGARS, ETC.

...ry and Other Wines,

...Co.'s Champagne Wines

...Whiskey.

...HNSON,

...EALERS IN

...TELS, ETC., ETC.

...LOCK TIN,

...TELS ever brought to this market, which they are

...OR

...nt and Peerless

...Capitola Cooking Stoves.

...variety, which we are selling very Cheap to Cash

...Sheet Iron, Zinc, Wire Rivets,

...STOCK.

...Buyers. ROOFING, GUTTERING and JOBBING

...& JOHNSON, 306 Main Street.

...E IN DRY GOODS

...K & CO.,

...07 MAIN STREET,

...ING SALE.

...stern markets, and to facilitate ...s, we have again reduced the ...ss Goods, Furnishing Goods and ...ace you at once that we mean to

RICE, STIX & CO.

...RODUCE DEPOT!

...lock, Memphis, Tenn.

...GHT,

...Commission Merchant

...FOR

...Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, ...Lime, Cement and Plaster.

...ttention given to filling orders.

...V & CO.,

...STREET,

...ARE AND IRON

...situated, we are prepared to fill all orders for

...ery, Tools of all kinds,

...kering's Anti-Freezing Pumps,

...penters' Tools,

...ming Implements.

...avor us with a call.

...Y GRIMAULT & COMPANY

...ss Prince Napoleon.

...uid Phosphate of Iron.

...p o Iodized Horse Radish.

...of Hypophosphite of Lime.

...Burin du Buisson's (Laurente ...icine) Digestive Lozenges.

...Dysentery, Instantly Cured by ...ana.

...n du Buisson, approved by the ...in Paris.

...apsules and Liquid Extract of ...ls.

...K. FOUGERA, 30 North William street.

...in Memphis, G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main Street

...KS & STATIONERY

...ELOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE

...SELLERS & STATIONERS

...child's Celebrated Gold Pens,

...PRINTING AND BINDING

BLELOCK & CO.

JOHN L. LEECH

...SMITH & LEECH,

...CTIFIERS

AND

...ESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

...Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

...TRADE ONLY.—Having erected a large and exten...

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

THURSDAY, ... DECEMBER 5, 1867

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
Through Mail Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sommerville Accommodation Daily, (Sundays excepted)	7:30 A.M.	5:30 P.M.

Ticket office, 276 Main, corner of South Court street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Mail—Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight daily, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brownsville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ticket office No. 287½ Main street. Depot head of Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, RHEA & CLUSKEY.

ROBBERY.—The room of Charles Paudert, No. 122 Mosby street, corner of Hill, was entered yesterday morning, about three o'clock, and a quantity of clothing carried off. In the pocket of a pair of pants was $6.

Joe Locke, in the AVALANCHE building, received last night the New York Ledger, Irish Republic, LaCrosse Democrat, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and all the latest dailies. He has also a fine stock of books and stationery, which he will sell low.

A MATINEE.—If the weather is favorable, a matinee will be given at the New Memphis on Saturday evening. "Under the Gaslight" will be the attraction. We hope Manager Thompson will succeed in making these matinees one of the institutions of the New Memphis.

THE ANGELO MARRE CASE.—This case was up again yesterday before Judge Hunter on a demand for bail. The argument of the legal points involved was gone through with at some length by Messrs. Bullock and Van Anderson for Marre, and Colonel Gantt for the State. The argument was not concluded, and will be resumed this morning, when the decision will be given.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Vaccaro & Massey, in the Postoffice building, was entered Tuesday night by burglars, and a number of articles, together with fifteen dollars in change, taken. The entrance was effected by sawing away a portion of the window shutters. Jefferson street is becoming a favorite locality for the operations of burglariously inclined rascals.

PLAYING POLICEMAN.—Thomas Goodman, a white man, was arrested yesterday by officer Chamberlain, for representing himself as a policeman, and taking $16 from a negro man about sixty years of age. The affair happened in the upper edge of town, and it appears that Thomas took the old man by the neck, put a pistol to his head, and compelled him to disgorge. He is now in jail, and will have a hearing to-day.

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—Another good house greeted Miss Price last night. "Under the Gaslight" still holds its own, and it increases in interest each night it is played. The railroad scene was worked last night better than on any previous occasion, and its effect was perfectly thrilling. The actors, too, are improving in it nightly, and on the whole we must pronounce it the most successful effort of the season. It will be played again to-night, and if our readers do not wish to lose a really good thing they will go to see it.

THE HAPPY HOLLOW AFFAIR.—The series of charges and countercharges against the peaceable denizens of this beautiful valley, were disposed of by 'Squire Miller yesterday. John Hickey, who was charged with hitting Mary Hutchinson over the head with a stick, was compelled to give a bond of $500 to appear before the Municipal Court. Jane Calahan had Mary Sherry bound over in the sum of $250 to keep the peace, and Eliza Hickey had the same thing done to Mary Sherry for the same purpose.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Mr. James Mehan, who has charge of the saloon on the corner of the alley on Jefferson street, between Main and Front Row, formerly known as the "Bluff City," has concluded to change its name. It will hereafter be known as the "I X L," and we are assured, that under his management, it will indeed excel all which it has heretofore been. Mr. Mehan, as a caterer is unexcelled, and as nothing but the best will be kept in the house, his customers will have no reason to complain of their treatment at his hands. He also sets a fine lunch daily at ten o'clock, to which he invites all his friends.

THE FAIR.—The fair at the Memphis Club Hall for the benefit of St. Patrick's church was well attended last night, and a greater degree of interest manifested in the voting and raffling for the various articles than on any evening previous. A new feature introduced last evening was a magnificent gold watch, inlaid with diamonds, to be voted to the most popular young lady. Misses Anna Cody, Sue Flaherty, M. L. Murray, Mary McKeon, Clara Conway, Mollie Costillo and Miss Kate Worsham are the most popular candidates so far. For the baby cloak, there are several contestants, exhibiting lively interest in the handsomest baby. J. O'Connor, Thos. Winters, Frank Foley and John Glancy are contending for the gown and cap for the most popular candidate for Alderman of the First ward. A beautiful punch bowl is to be raffled at Miss Flaherty and Miss Conway's table. The dancing is still quite a feature of the fair. Every one should go.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Twenty-five barrels of whisky, which had been shipped from Randolph a few days ago, were seized by the United States authorities here, and a party of Revenue officers started up to Randolph, day before yesterday, to inquire into the matter. When the boat landed it was about three o'clock in the morning, and they started for the still house, but had not got far when they were received with a volley from the woods. Considering discretion the better part of valor, they concluded to await for daylight. In the morning sufficient evidence was procured to satisfy the officers that the packages had been shipped from there, and not being authorized to make any seizures, they returned. Yesterday Collector Saunders started up to seize the distillery, and by this time it is no doubt in the hands of the United States authorities.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—A night or two ago, a negro was discovered in the bookstore of Blelock & Co., 315 Main street. It appears that Mr. Stearns was up stairs, and imagining that he heard a noise down stairs, he and Mr. Blelock went down to see what was the matter, and discovered that the money drawer had been tampered with, and a small amount of money abstracted. Mr. Blelock stood guard while Mr. Stearns went to hunt up a policeman. He soon returned with one, and on a further search being made, the thief was discovered concealed beneath the counter. He said in explanation of his presence there, that he had come in to buy some stationery, but they had locked him in. An examination developed the fact that he had came in through a grating in the alley, and from thence passed up into the store, before the cellar door had been closed for the night. He was taken before Commissioner Richards and fined fifty dollars, and not having the money, he was sent on the chain gang for one hundred and three days.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVES OF THE FIFTH WARD, RALLY.—There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Conservative Club at the Criminal Court room, on Second street, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, at half past seven o'clock. All voters wishing to link themselves with the White Man's Party are cordially invited to be present, to aid in directing our canvass purely and honestly.

J. P. TOBIN, President.

DANIEL HANLEY, Secretary.

Democrats and Conservatives of other wards: The Fifth Ward wishes that you would meet in your separate wards and elect your delegates for a Convention, so that we can nominate a ticket for the city officers, and run a square party vote. We would remind you again that your opponents are well organized. You will be sorry when too late if each and every one of you do not do your duty. Captain Lawrence's last words were, "Don't give up the ship."

CONSERVATIVES OF THE FIFTH WARD.

Evening Ledger please copy.

PERSONAL.—Mr. James McVicker, who has been in the city for some time acting as attorney of John McDonough in his Black Crook imbroglio with Deagle, left last night for Mobile and New Orleans.

Colonel Michael Mageveney is still improving, and if nothing untoward happens, his friends may expect to see him on the streets in a few weeks.

Miss Mary Carroll at the last meeting of the School Board was elected to fill the teachers position rendered vacant by the resignation of Miss Imogene Latham.

General George W. Upright has, we understand, resigned the agency of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Thomas Lewis, Esquire, formerly of the Cairo *Democrat*, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to Mississippi.

We were pleased to meet yesterday our friend Dr. Lindsey, of the Florence *Journal*. The Doctor is looking well, and the welcome appearance of his journal shows us that his trenchant pen has lost none of its vigor.

Mr. Talley of the Friar's Point *Coahomian* is in town, and his friends can find him at the Worsham House.

Our gallant friend, Major T. P. Adams, on last Tuesday, led to the hymenial altar Miss Mollie Bragg. The happy event was consummated at the residence of the bride's mother, near Wythe Depot, in the presence of many friends of the bride and bridegroom. We hope the happy couple will allow us to mingle our gratulations with the heart-offerings they have already received, and we assure them that the fervency of our wishes for their happiness must not be guaged by the poorness of the manner in which we express them.

THE NEW BOUNDARIES.—By the bill which has lately passed the Legislature, the boundaries of Memphis are much extended and it certainly gives us scope and margin enough for our growth for a number of years. The boundaries of the city are now as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the small stream or bayou which empties into Wolf river below the cotton factory, and following this stream to Brinkley avenue, which is made the northern boundary of the city, to its intersection with Moseley avenue on the east; thence by Moseley avenue to the Raleigh road, and out the Raleigh road a few rods to Brinkley avenue on the west side of the Fair grounds; thence by the line of Brinkley and Dunlap avenues to Walker avenue, at the southwest corner of Elmwood Cemetery; thence by Walker and Gaines avenues, as the southern limit of the city, to the river, below Fort Pickering; thence by the Mississippi and Wolf rivers to the place of beginning. The length of the city, on the river is about four miles; on its east line, about three and a half miles. The breadth on the north end, is about one and a half miles, and, on the south end, about two miles and three-quarters. Across the center, say on a line running from the river through Court Square to the western boundary, the distance is, about one mile and three-quarters. The new territory thus acquired is divided by the bill into two wards. That lying north of Madison street, and outside the old city limits will be known as the Ninth ward, and the territory lying south of Madison street as the Tenth ward. The act also does away with the city Registration, and the only process of that kind now required is that provided for in the Franchise law.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—Bad weather compels a postponement of the sale of residence lots on Exchange and Poplar streets, till next Saturday, the 7th instant, at ten o'clock. Don't forget the day and hour. The cheapest property ever sold in Memphis must change owners.

HORSES STOLEN.—Two mares were stolen from the place of F. L. Carlton, near Hernando, Mississippi, on the night of December 1st. They are both sorrel in color, and it is supposed they have found their way to Memphis.

THE LATE JUDGE SMITH.

Address of Lewis Bond, Esq., before the Circuit Court.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR: It was with something more than ordinary feeling, that I heard the announcement which entrusted to me the duty of presenting to this honorable Court the resolutions adopted by the Memphis Bar, concerning the recent death of Judge Thomas G. Smith; and this, as well on account of my own personal emotion at that sad event, in which so much of private grief was mingled with so much of public calamity, as because I knew my name, in the first instance, to have been suggested with reference to my supposed acquaintance with his history, thereby entailing upon me the necessity, in some sort, of acquitting myself of the melancholy office in a manner to justify the reason of my appointment; for there survives the universal living esteem which he enjoyed a sudden eagerness for a more familiar knowledge of his life amongst those of his fellow citizens who, while they experienced the benefit of his public services, private friendship or neighborly contact, may not have admitted within the narrower precints of personal intimacy. I shall feel then, sir, that I have not satisfactorily accomplished my undertaking unless I shall, in some measure, at least succeed in gratifying a curiosity, which is at once so natural to the living and so honorable to the dead. And though the performance of my duty in this respect must necessarily be brief, yet it will be done with a full consciousness of the demands to which public interest entitles the occasion, its extraordinary solemnity and my own inequality.

Twenty and more years ago, I trace my first distinct impression of the man, and from that time to this, when, alas! kindly friendship shall no more greet the living object of its warmth; sometimes in presence, always in reverential memory, where forever, now, his tomb must be, his person has been an image of pleasing familiarity to my life. During that period, which embraces nearly the whole of his professional career, I have been a continual witness of that laborious effort which gradually extended the circle of his influence beyond the limits of his immediate neighborhood over perhaps the greater portion of the Western District; and along the successive stages of his progress, with admiration that grew more fervid as it grew more intelligent, I have seen him advance, stainless and unspotted, with a serene evenness of motion that rendered detraction impossible and baffled all the arts of malice. What I shall say to-day, therefore, will be said, not at all an informal and empty eulogium of an official with whom I was acquainted only as a practitioner in his Court; but in direct and grateful testimony to moral excellence, professional superiority, and uprightness of private life, which united to form a character that, for a long time, will be a landmark in the history of our section.

Mr. Smith was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in the month of January, 1820, where he lived until somewhat advanced in his twelfth year. He moved, with his father's family, who was a regularly installed minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, to Haywood county, Tennessee, in the spring of 1831. There he continued an education, begun, perhaps, under happier auspices, with the usual advantages, which are indeed few enough, of old field schools in a new country, and finally completed it at the University of Nashville in the fall of 1842. His standing at college was amongst the first; he, with only two others, having contested the premium in his class. To what proficiency he attained in mere scholastic acquirement, is not precisely known. It probably did not amount to much; but from out his school days and school rooms, he managed to come with a very cultivated understanding, subtle, strong, and for the most part liberal; and with a faculty for using it to the best advantage, that served always on occasion the stead of resources and made him easy and confident in emergencies. This discipline of the intellect is, after all, perhaps, the best possible result of education. Quite an expert use of the limbs over the academical curriculum would hardly compensate for the loss of that. His peculiar tastes were decidedly mathematical, which, indeed, manifesting themselves variously, sometimes in mechanical ways, continued through life, and cropped out plainly in the judicial character that we have had before us for nearly two years; for if any eccentricity was noticeable in its otherwise delightful uniformity, it was in an overfondness for quick, sharp results, as well in his own studies, as also in the efforts of others, who may have managed causes before him; not willingly leaving anything in a problematic state, and closing even his suggestive observations with a *quod demonstrandum* manner and tone quite unmistakable to counsel, and, when attending the delivery of his charges, full of relief to hesitating jurymen. After a year's preparatory study of text books and elementary law, he was licensed to practice his profession in the month of June, 1843, and immediately began what was to be the business of his life in Brownsville, having associated himself with General Loving, a lawyer, eminent at that time in the practice of the district. His residence continued uninterrupted at Brownsville until the second year of the late sectional struggle, when, consistently with his principles and the whole tenor of his political ideas, he moved for a short period to St. Louis. If to unremitting toil—may it please your Honor—if to unremitting toil and devotion to business, that left no leisure for distracting diversions, there be an adequate reward; if concentrated physical and mental force, applied for twenty-four years, without cessation, to the accomplishment of success, may be sufficiently requited; if pecuniary returns, the confidence of clients, the delights of kindly patronage, the admiration of citizens, the esteem of his profession, the love of friends, the regard of all men; if any of these, or all of these, in full measure, can secure happiness, bringing with them contentment and satisfaction with the final retrospect of toilsome existence, surely this man, of whom we speak, has won no second place, but deserves an equal mention with that other one of Solon's at ancient Athens. These things, which for him and for all of us should constitute the supremest felicity under the sun; these, and more than these things, he reaped, in splendid harvest of his labors, amongst the people with whom his fortune first was tried. I have said, that in entire accord with his political tenets he abandoned the scene of the recent intersectional conflict, almost in its very beginning, and sought, far removed in another State, away from the horrid clash of arms, that quiet prosecution of his profession which was denied him at home.

From St. Louis he came to Memphis in the month of March, 1865. He had not been long here before he formed a partnership with M. R. Hill, Esq., whom, in conjunction with this his friend and colaborer, both together, in one common strain, we now lament. His appointment to the Judgeship of the Common Law Court; how worthily he filled the office, and with what satisfaction to all classes of people who came at any time within his official jurisdiction, we all know. I will be pardoned, if but for the melancholy pleasure of the recollections, for dwelling somewhat upon the characteristics which we have daily seen mark the public routine of his labors. His ambition, as he declared early in his professional life, was to become the greatest, or one of the greatest, lawyers in the Western district. How nearly he accomplished it need not be told here, for that also is known; and when we consider his age; how that but few men of our profession reap the legitimate fruits of their labor, in either reputation or fortune, at his time of death, it may be said of him, that his success outran his aspirations, and crowned him, at forty-eight years, with the honors and emoluments due only, we are in the habit of thinking, to grayhaired toil and the slope of years. Notwithstanding that occasionally in his lifetime, more and more frequently as he progressed in years, until, towards the last, it became almost continuous, he was the afflicted subject of a disordered physical system, still he carried about him always, for his own delight, and that of his friends and associates, an uninterrupted flow of excellent humor, sounding in a joyous current, and so uncontrollable in its manifestations that oftentimes it threatened to dash clear over the lines into the sedate realm of justice itself. This occurred, however, but rarely, and then with such circumstances of relief to wearied frames and faculties strained in pursuit, that it was noticed only with gratitude, and that peculiar smile which, now and then, we have seen play on quivering lips, beneath the shade of brows corrugated in the toilsome throes of forensic strife. In the comprehensive sweep, or varied direction of its energy, his intellect was, perhaps, not very greatly distinguished; but he knew well enough what lay close to him and grappled with it, and worked upon it, in a way startling at times, no doubt, even to men of broader views and larger minds. He was pre-eminently a common-sense man, obeying always, in his daily walk, the dictates of unconscious reason. He was progressive, but his was not that insensate sort of progression that, altogether devoid of reverence, would drive old age itself hobbling and on crutches, before the iron mace of modern innovation; or, in a reckless spirit of frantic reform, overturn existing institutions in experiment of closet theories; nor yet of those, on the other hand, who would reduce the whole theory and practice of human existence to a mere *caput mortuum* of ever recurring, never changing precedent; but instinctively recognizing the fitness of things, and keen to take advantage of his insight, he showed himself an example of moderation and vigor to either extreme, whose more general imitation in the political times we live in, would tend greatly to the solution of their bewildering entanglement.

I said pre-eminently a man of common sense, and that, truly speaking, is the rarest of all mental phenomena; the diapason of the human intellect, holding all the other faculties in grand concordance. It is a most extraordinary spectacle, sir, that of an intellect, swaying in admired balance between the extremes of criminal liberalism, and that of fierce, inconsiderate, passionate partizanship. Most men are apt to strike upon either Scylla or Charybdis; perhaps, indeed, all, to some extent; only a few escaping an altogether wreck and ruin of their chances for widely extended usefulness; carrying from out the fierce struggles of lustful life, many a bruise from either rock, into the calmer labors of its soft decline.

I have declared his devotion to his profession, and never, at any time, did it sufficiently relax to involve him in the less dignified interests of partisan politics. A man of strong convictions, the necessary result, indeed, of all energetic thought, he, nevertheless, held himself aloof, in honored distance, from that wretched turmoil which, so unscrupulous, so fierce, so ungrateful, our whole country continually laments. I never, but once, knew of his giving any public intimation of his political adherence, and that only, when by a momentary gleam of his genial humor, he served rather to calm than heighten, the excitement of the occasion. It would be glorious, but beyond all possible hope of accomplishment, I fear, sir; it would be glorious, if that consideration for public weal and private interests; that temperate reason in all things, which distinguished him, could regain control for awhile, and, in strong majesty of equal right, reign ascendant in the minds of the people and their leaders. A distinguished gentleman of the profession, at the original meeting which adopted the present resolutions of respect, found no sufficient heart for an appropriate announcement of his death and its circumstances; but standing as he did in the very presence, so recent, so overwhelming, of our common bereavement, suffered his eyes to fill up and run brimming over with that irrepressible outburst of affliction which his bosom found it impossible to contain; and if at any time, may it please your honor, if at any time, a strong man's tears are pardonable—if at any time the sternness which by habit we associate with roughened cheeks and bronzed faces may, in common unison with the saddened hue of things, relax into that soft expression of its woe, it is upon occasions of like kind with this, when not only are all the kindly ties of private life, and the sweet serenity of friendship sundered and invaded, but the country itself, the whole fabric of State government, at a crisis dreadfully agonizing in its threat of impending horrors, violently swayed from its level, and with one trusted safeguard less abandoned to the dubious drifting of its fate. But further lament is useless. "Death will come when it will come," and surprise and fear are alike unreasonable.

It remains only to obey the request of the city bar, and ask that its resolutions commemorative, at the same time, we devoutly hope of his own gain and our loss, be spread upon the minutes of your Honor's court, and to the Great God, with becoming words of humility, commend our friend, our country and ourselves.

A NEGRO SHOT.

He is Conveyed to the Hospital, and is not Expected to Live.

A difficulty occurred on Monday on the Pigeon Roost road, about ten miles from Memphis, in which a negro named Deck Hinton was shot by a white man named Dan. Renfrew, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover. It appears that Hinton was engaged by Renfrew to work on his plantation, and when settling up time came the negro was not satisfied with the proceeds of his share of the crop. Instead of placing the blame where it belonged, on his Radical friends, he went off vowing vengeance upon Mr. Renfrew, and denounced him to several persons, saying that he would shoot him, etc. Mr. Renfrew hearing of this took Hinton to task about it, and the negro, we believe, instead of denying it, reaffirmed the threat, and used a good deal of harsh language toward Mr. Renfrew. Among other things he called him a d—n liar, when Renfrew immediately shot him, the ball taking effect in the neck in the neighborhood of the jugular vein. Renfrew was yesterday arrested and brought to town, and is now in jail awaiting the result of the wound. Hinton was also brought to the city and is now in the hospital, where everything is being done for him which can possibly alleviate his condition. He is about forty years of age, and up to the time of this occurrence had been known as an industrious and quiet negro. Renfrew will probably be examined to-day.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

[illegible] Southworth, Nance & Co vs Apperson.
[illegible] McKinney & Co vs Levy.
[illegible] Ford vs Jones.
[illegible] Simms vs Davis.
[illegible] Cummings vs Ware.
[illegible] Beck & Co vs Walker.
[illegible] Goodell vs Owen.
[illegible] Allen & Co vs Winters.
[illegible] Shell vs Winters.
[illegible] Winters vs Shell.
[illegible] Campbell vs Valentine.
[illegible] Crofford vs Valentine, adm'r.
[illegible] Manier vs Phoenix Insurance Company et al.
[illegible] Holst & Bro vs Ware.
[illegible] Toler vs Jones & Co.
[illegible] Taylor, Gale & McLeod vs Clouston.
[illegible] Ba ... vs Cla kston.
[illegible] Union Bank of Tennessee vs Rice et al.
[illegible] Vinson vs Littlejohn.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.* Meets to-day pursuant to adjournment. The following causes are set for hearing to-day:

H. D. Davis vs Davis.
Boone vs Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 ... [illegible]

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge.*—The cases set for trial to-day, are as follows:

1 Trezevant vs Jones.
[illegible] Delany vs Lynch.
[illegible] Wendle vs Dunnaway.
[illegible] Galick vs Rob rts.
[illegible] Hill, receiver vs Hitzfeld.
[illegible] Kinsoe vs Green.
[illegible] Lester vs Burr.
[illegible] Kirchen Sam vs Venturini.
[illegible] Kellar vs Southern Express Company.
[illegible] Moore vs Nixin.
[illegible] Mounger & Co vs Hough.
[illegible] Forwell vs Watson et al.
[illegible] Chilton vs Worsham.
[illegible] Brennan vs McCain.
[illegible] Perkins v. Foster.
[illegible] Hill, receiver, vs Hulbert.
[illegible] Whiteman et al vs Creighton.
[illegible] King, use, etc. vs Harvey.
[illegible] Gallagher vs Foley.
[illegible] Coleman vs Same.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

Nos. 155, 156, 163, 166, 167, 172, 175, 179, 181, 182, 184, 200, 202, [illegible] 217.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

Nos. 219, 221, 222, 226, 236, 240, 241, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Reeves presiding.* The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

[illegible] Ha lum vs Schoolfield.
[illegible] Massy vs Harris.
[illegible] Massy vs Wilson, et al.
[illegible] Sneed vs Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company.
[illegible] State vs Galther et al.
[illegible] Farrington vs Littlejohn et al.
[illegible] Nelson vs Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company.
[illegible] Dallas etc. vs Forde.
[illegible] Smith vs McGrath.
[illegible] Arnold vs Cole.
[illegible] Bartlett vs Crenshaw et al.
[illegible] Overton Hotel Company vs Peyton.
[illegible] Skaggs vs Hunter, administrator.
[illegible] Matthews vs McClellan.
[illegible] Thomas vs Thurman.
[illegible] Vanderville vs Cash.
[illegible] Blackwell vs Eakin.
[illegible] Ward vs Molitor.
[illegible] Stidham vs Miles.
[illegible] Stewart & Bro vs Robertson.
[illegible] Wills vs Todd.
[illegible] Taylor vs Cannon.
[illegible] Willeford vs Cannon.
120 Ross vs Stewart.

ATTENTION.—Thursday's sale at the Arcade, 300 Second street, at 10 o'clock: 7 fine mares; 12 mules; 4 horses; 2 wagons and harness; 2 cows and calves; 2 drays. Various other articles at two o'clock. Also, the sale of furniture, stoves, mattresses, crockery, carpets, extra fresh peaches in cans, clothing, etc., etc.

M. C. CAYCE & CO.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—Thomas G. Poinsett, professional piano tuner and repairer, respectfully takes this method to inform his patrons that he has returned to the city. All orders left for him at Katzenbach's music store, 317 Main street, will meet with prompt attention.

Money to loan, on collateral security. Apply at No. 260 Second street. 1w

TOYS AT WHOLESALE.—The best assortment in the city is at Keys' variety store, No. 349 Main street. 3t

Go and compare prices. You will find them lower than anywhere else at Mack Brothers & Bohm's. 1w

All wool flannels, bleached and brown cotton flannels, 10-4 sheetings, bed-blankets, etc., regardless of cost or value, at M. Krans & Co.'s great closing out sale.

Mack Brothers & Bohm have again reduced the prices of their immense stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and furnishing goods. 1w

The best prints at 12½c. per yard; the heaviest brown domestic 16c per yard, and all other goods in proportion, at M. Kraus & Co.'s great closing out sale, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Our prices will be seen to merit your patronage, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. tf

Great slaughter of dry goods at Mack Brothers & Bohm's. 1w

Lonsdale 4-4 domestics, 20c per yard. Canton flannel, 20c per yard, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Read the new advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced, in accordance with the latest decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an easy sale. 1m

Miles' shoes for ladies and children, at reduced prices, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!—For superior Pittsburg coal leave your orders at Bigley, Mellersh & Co.'s, No. 25 South Court. 1m

PRIVATE CLUB ROOMS FOR RENT.—A suite of three rooms (opening into each other with folding doors, completely furnished, on Jefferson, between Main and Front streets. Also, a large room, with kitchen attached, suitable for a restaurant, in rear of a first-class saloon, on same premises. Apply at No. 14 Jefferson street.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Cheap clothing at 274 Second street, Ayers' block. Colonel W. L. Maxwell's old friends will find him there ready to attend to their wants. 1w

Plaid linseys, jeans, gray blankets, white blankets, flannels, all colors, gents' underwear, reduced twenty-five per cent. from last month's prices. 1m RICE, STIX & CO.

Bed blankets, balmoral and hoop skirts, shawls and cloaks, at the greatest reduction in price, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. tf

We cannot enumerate the prices of our immense stock to be closed out—they are the lowest in order to secure an early sale. RICE, STIX & CO.

The place for bargains is at Drake & Co.'s, 277 Main street. tf

Drake & Co. are selling clothing and furnishing goods at *New York cost.* 277 Main street. tf

Great closing sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street, commencing Monday, November 11th. tf

A competent bookkeeper wants a situation. See want column.

Wholesale cash buyers will do well to attend the great closing out sale of dry goods, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

We are determined to close out business, so you will miss a rare opportunity by not calling at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. tf

Our entire stock at New York cost. Drake & Co., 277 Main street. tf

Good merino hose at 18c, for children, at Menken Bros'. 1w

We mean what we say. Drake & Co., 277 Main street. tf

Planters buying plantation supplies, such as osnaburgs, jeans, kerseys, blankets, etc., should attend the great closing out sale at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams. The stock must be sold, regardless of cost or value.

Look at our new prices of fancy dress goods, knitt goods, shawls, cloaks, hosiery, Balmorals. They are all greatly reduced. 1m RICE, STIX & CO.

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, in regard to their great closing sale. tf

Blankets sold at a great sacrifice at Mack Brothers & Bohm's. 1w

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Cheap clothing at 274 Second street, Ayers' block. Colonel W. L. Maxwell's old friends will find him there, ready to attend to their wants. 1w

Our immense stock dress goods at prices that will insure a ready sale, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. tf

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices of prints, brown and bleached muslins, and sheetings to almost anti-war prices. 1m

M. Kraus & Co. will offer the largest stock of dry goods in the city, regardless of cost or value, for the next thirty days. Call and secure bargains.

Thomas & Arnold, No. 203 Main street, will sell their entire stock of staple and fancy dry goods at cost. 3t

Employment wanted by a good accountant. See wants.

Great inducements will be offered to wholesale cash buyers of dry goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams. It will pay to look at this stock.

MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT.—There is on exhibition at the confectionary store of B. Rocco, corner of Main and Adams streets, one of the most beautiful pieces of workmanship we have ever seen—a splendid palace, constructed in a most ingenious and elegant manner, of candy. It occupies the whole show window, and is one of the most beautiful and attractive features of that portion of the city. Large crowds are attracted to this fine confectionary establishment by this window, and when they enter the store they do not fail to find the largest and best selected stock of confectionaries in the city. Every thing in the confectioner's line will always be found here at the most reasonable rates, and of the very best quality. Country merchants and citizens wishing to make purchases in this line connot find a better place to promptly and satisfactorily supply their wants than at B. Rocco's, corner of Main and Adams streets. He has also received a large supply of the best Malaga grapes, which he will sell cheap. 1f

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Cheap clothing at 274 Second street, Ayers' block. Colonel W. L. Maxwell's old friends will find him there, ready to attend to their wants. 1w

We are determined to close out our stock; therefore, will sell at prices to suit everybody. Call and convince yourself.

MACK BROTHERS & BOHM, 251 Main street. 1w

Gentlemen in want of white shirts, undershirts, drawers, socks, etc., will find a complete lot of gent's furnishing goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, where the goods will be sold regardless of cost or value.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEVER GIVE IT UP.—If you have tried all other remedies and have not been relieved, do not give it up, but procure immediately a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pulmonic Balsam of Wild Cherry and Wood Naptha, and you will certainly be cured. Try it, and you will be rejoiced at the result. It has never been known to fail! Sold by all druggists everywhere. J. B. Wasson & Co., general wholesale agents, No. 218 Main street. 1w

PERSONAL.—Ex-Confeds and "Rebs" will find Pollard's new paper—the *Southern Opinion*—(the only paper in the South devoted to the memories of the late C. S. A.) at William & John Spickernagle's, 123 Poplar street, Albert Beer's and Emmons & Co.'s, Jefferson street. Its reminiscences and anecdotes of the war are edited by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina. Ex-Confederate officers and soldiers are requested to send anything they may have in the way of sketches, incidents and anecdotes of the late war to him at Augusta, Georgia. 1m

Constitution Water is a certain cure for diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so, by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

A cough, a cold or a sore throat requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat disease or consumption is often the result. Brown's Bronchial Troches, having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumptive and throat diseases, Troches are used with always good success. Singers and public speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. eodim

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to affect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price only thirty-five cents per bottle. Offices—215 Fulton street, New York; 25 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. eod

RIVER NEWS.

AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY, December 5.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

Weather gloomy, with a drizzling rain. The river here is falling slowly, with six and a half feet to Cairo. At St. Louis, on Tuesday, the weather was moderate, with the river declining. The Ohio, at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, yesterday, was falling, with no immediate prospects of a rise. The slight rise in the Arkansas improved the channel depth from four to five inches, making three feet water in the river. White river is rising slowly, with three feet and a half on the bars to Augusta.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Ned Tracey, St. Louis.
" H. M. Shreve, St. Louis.
" Kate Hart, St. Louis.
" Stonewall, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Nightingale, St. Louis.
" Olive Branch, New Orleans.
" Lexington, New Orleans.
" Ezra Porter, White river.
" Countess, Haile's Point.
" Victor No. 2, Haile's Point.
" Goldfinch, Haile's Point.
" Stonewall, St. Louis.
" H. M. Shreve, Vicksburg.

IN PORT.

Pilgrim, Ned Tracey, Kate Hart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf yesterday was inactive with light shipments. The inclement weather deferred out door business, and cotton shipments were light on account of the rain.

The Olive Branch cleared for New Orleans last evening with a fair trip, including nine hundred bales cotton.

The Nightingale, for St. Louis, got off with 229 bales cotton.

The Ezra Porter left for White river at five p.m.

The Bart Able, Captain Harrison, will be found at the wharf this morning to receive for New Orleans and the bends, and leaves on Saturday.

The Belle Vernon is aground at Point Pleasant. The T. L. McGill was aground twenty-four hours at the same point, but was afloat when the Tracey passed her on Tuesday evening. The McGill will leave the wharf this morning at ten a.m. for New Orleans.

The Pilgrim, Captain Berry, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m., for Pine Bluff and way points on the Arkansas. James Thompson, a genial and clever gentleman, officiates in the office.

The H. M. Shreve, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, passed down last night.

The Stonewall passed up at eight p.m. for St. Louis.

The Kate Hart arrived from St. Louis. She enters the Hickman trade.

The Vicksburg, which has been hard aground at Helena since Sunday, had not arrived up to last night.

The Delaware, en route from Cincinnati for this port, is due to-day. She has been a long time on the way. At Walker's bar she lost her chimneys by the storm on Friday last.

The Luminary, Captain McCord, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for New Orleans.

The Ned Tracey, Captain Crane, arrived from St. Louis last evening with a fair trip. She returns to St. Louis to-day at five p.m.

Captain John Boffinger left last evening for Metropolis.

The Sam. J. Hale, with two barges, bound from Cincinnati for Memphis, is hard aground at French Island bar.

The Southerner is aground at Grand Chain, seventeen miles above Cairo.

Mr. David Campbell bought the R. L. Woodward at St. Louis on Monday for forty-five hundred dollars.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says:

The recent cold weather caught several steamers laid up with a little water in their boilers and doctors, which had not been drained out, the engineers having doubtless been paid off before they were through with their work. We understand the machinery, more especially the doctors, of the Emma No. 3 and America, was damaged by the recent freeze, almost ruining the doctors. The damage to the Emma is estimated at $1,000, and the America at $1,500.

The Lizzie Gill, Mollie Able and Walter Dance were announced to leave St. Louis yesterday for New Orleans.

Pittsburg dispatches of the 2d, report the following: Weather moderating—snowing all forenoon—thawing later in the day. Allegheny marks five feet rise from the lower part of the river. Dispatches from Oil City say that it was snowing all day. River sixteen inches and rising slowly at Salamanca, Jamestown, and Olean. Six inches snow on the ground and still snowing. A warm rain would make a big river. No rise from the Monongahela. Several boats are loading and expect to leave during the week.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Tuesday, has the following:

There is a general moderation of the weather from Cairo to St. Paul. On Sunday heavy ice floated as low down as Quincy. Galena river froze over during Friday night, and men were skating on it on Saturday. A dispatch, dated Muscatine, November 30th, says: "Weather intensely cold last night, entirely closing the river at this point, but the ice has since commenced to move away." On the same day huge cakes of ice were floating past Dubuque. At Peoria, on the Illinois, yesterday, weather becoming warm and no ice floating. The Mississippi fell four inches at Keokuk on Saturday, and some little ice still floated there yesterday. Here the river rose four inches last week, and fell since Saturday one inch. Weather quite mild yesterday, but it was becoming cold again last night. Business dull. Rates by Atlantic line to New Orleans yesterday seventy-five cents for flour. Shipments on other boats were probably made at sixty five cents. The barge line begins to load this morning for the Kellogg, due last night.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Tuesday, says:

The Captains' Benevolent Association held their regular meeting at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday morning. There was a full attendance, and the Special Committee on tonnage and conference with the Nashville railroad company in reference to freight had farther time to report. The rates of freight to New Orleans and way places prevailing last week were adopted for this week. The rates to Jacksonport, White river, were at the rate of ninety cents for posted freights, and the rates to Tennessee river fixed at seventy-five cents to Eastport, and one dollar to Florence. A communication from the New Orleans Association was referred to a special committee—Captains J. S. Neal, W. R. Hollcroft and R. H. Woolfolk. On motion of Colonel May, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the necessity of establishing a rate, per cent., or charges for collecting bills and accounts for merchants and others. The committee is Colonel May, R. H. Woolfolk and T. M. Erwin. The three schooner rigged oyster boats, from Bayports, bound for New Orleans, went through the canal yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH:

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 4.

Cotton more active and firmer; sales, 4,000 bales at ... [illegible] Wheat ... [illegible] Whisky quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm. Oats dull; Western, [illegible]. Corn quiet; mixed Western ... [illegible]. Pork quiet and steady ... [illegible]. Lard quiet ... [illegible]. Sugar ... [illegible]. Coffee dull. Sugar firm. Cuba, 11½@12c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, $1 00.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 4.

Money easy, 6@7c. Sterling steady ... [illegible] Gold ... [illegible] ... buy or sell large lots. Stocks unsteady; Erie, 71@72.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.

Cotton market stiff; sales, 5,300 bales; middling, 16c; receipts, 5,000 bales; exports, 3,241 bales. Flour very dull; superfine, $8 75; choice extra, $14. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed, $1 05@1 10; white $1 10. Oats quiet and firm, 80c. Pork, $22. Bacon dull; jobbing at 14½c for shoulders, 18½c for clear sides. Lard, prime tierces, 14c; kegs, 15c. New York sight [illegible] discount. Sterling, [illegible].

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.

Tobacco firm; lugs, $3 25; light leaf, $5 75; superfine flour, $7 75@8 25. Wheat lower, $2 20@2 40. Corn, new ear, higher. 95c in bulk. Oats, 55c in bulk, 60c. Hogs lower; $5@5 50 to packers gross. Cotton, low middling, 14½c. Groceries steady. New Orleans sugar, 13c. Cuba, 11c. Rice, 11c. Mess pork, old, $21; new, $21. New bacon, shoulders, 11½c; clear sides, 15c; new hams, 18c. Lard, tierces, 13c. Raw whisky, in bond, 30c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, December 4.

Flour higher; family, $10 75@11. Wheat, $2 40@2 50. Corn firmer; new ear, 82c. Oats quiet, 56c. Rye firm, $1 62@1 67. Cotton a shade firmer; middling, 14c. Tobacco steady. Whisky nominally unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, old, $21; new, $22 50. Lard sold at 13@13½c. Green meats, 7½c, 10c, and 11½c. Hogs, 15@25c lower. Butter scarce and firm; 35@40c for choice. Timothy very dull, $2 25@2 35. Flax, $1 90@2. Sugar dull, 11½@12½c. Coffee dull, 18@23c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.

Tobacco unchanged. Cotton, 13½c. Flour dull, unchanged and nominal. Wheat very dull, $1 92@2 20. Corn firm, 90@95c. Oats held firmly at 70@72c. Barley firm, $1 60@2. Rye steady, $1 50. Pork $21. Bacon, shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 15c. Green meats, 8½c; clear sides, 11c; rib sides, 11½c; dry salt shoulders, 9c; do rib sides, 11½c; do clear sides, 12c. Lard, 12½@13c. Hogs active, $5 25@5 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, December 4.

Consols, 93½; 5 20's, 71¾; Illinois Central, 89¾; Erie, 47¾.

FRANKFORT, December 4.

Bonds, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.

Cotton firm and more doing; sales to-day, 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 7⅞d; Orleans, 7¾. Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef and pork unchanged. Lard, 49s 6d. Bacon, 45s. Petroleum unchanged.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday and Friday Packet. For Helena and St. Francis River.

Mollie Hambleton .... Bowman, master

W. H. CLARK, Clerk.

This splendid passenger packet will leave Memphis regularly as above every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, during low water season. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison streets, Or at City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe

no14

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company. For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

Ned Tracey .... Crane, master

This elegant sidewheel steamer will leave as above THIS DAY, December 5, at 10 a.m.

FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

de5

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Weekly United States Mail Packet. For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff.

Pilgrim .... Berry, master

This fine passenger packet will leave as above THIS DAY, December 5, at 5 p.m.

JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents, 12 Jefferson street.

de5

U. S. Mail. Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. For Napoleon, Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

Pilgrim .... Berry, master

This new and splendid passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, December 5, at 4 p.m.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 270 Front street.

de5

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet. For Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans and the Bends.

T. L. McGill .... Conley, master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave for the above THIS DAY, December 5, at 10 a.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison streets, And City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

de5

Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company—U. S. Mail. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.

Luminary .... McCord, master

This fine passenger packet will leave as above THIS DAY, December 5, at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison streets, Or at City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.

Bart Able .... Harrison, master

This splendid passenger packet will leave for above on SATURDAY, December 7, at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents, 12 Jefferson street.

de5

Memphis, Randolph, Fulton, Osceola, Hale's Point and Little Prairie Bend Packet.

STEAMER

GOLDFINCH.

WILLIAM KARR, Master. BRUCE HUNTER, Clerk.

Leaves Memphis WEDNESDAY, 27th, at 4 p.m. no27

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

Tri-Weekly Line

THE STEAMERS

GUIDON, COMMERCIAL AND OZARK

Have formed a Tri-weekly Line between Memphis and White river, leaving Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Superintendent.

LEVY & MILLER, Agents, 262 Front street. oc12

FOR HAVRE.

THE A 1 American Bark T. H. ARMSTRONG, Lodge, master, is now loading at New Orleans, and being of small capacity will have dispatch. Through bills lading signed for J. H. Ashbridge & Decan at office of T. J. Irvine & Co., Agents, 276 Front street.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE & DECAN, No. 159 Common street, New Orleans.

no18

REORGANIZATION.

St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Line.

ONE of the four following first class side wheel steamers will leave Memphis promptly on FRIDAYS and MONDAYS at 5 o'clock p.m., for Vicksburg and all way landings: Steamers

RUBICON, W. H. Blake, master, FRIDAYS.
H. M. SHREVE, H. Carter, master, FRIDAYS.
COLUMBIAN, Barnes, master, MONDAYS.
PEORIA CITY, D. H. Silver, master, MONDAYS.

Making close connection with Meridian and Selma Railroad and Yazoo river packets.

By promptness and regularity and strict attention to all business entrusted to them, these packets trust to merit and receive the patronage of shippers.

Freight received at all hours at City Wharfboat foot of Monroe street.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, 287 Main Street corner of Madison.

oc15

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

LIVERPOOL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRE QUEEN, 1,300 tons .... Williamson, Commander.
ALICE, 1,300 tons .... Fulton, Commander.
ALHAMBRA, 1,300 tons .... Thomas, Commander.
GLADIATOR, 1,300 tons .... Reynolds, Commander.
ACROPOLIS, 1,400 tons .... Edwards, Commander.
AMAZON, [illegible] tons .... Ellis, Commander.
PANTHEON, 1,300 tons .... Besley, Commander.
OLINDA, 1,100 tons .... Williams, Commander.

The steamship FIRE QUEEN, Williamson, Commander, now loading at New Orleans, will sail on THURSDAY, December 5.

Will receive cotton, and sign through bills of lading here, to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, Stettin, Harlinger, Zwolle, Copenhagen, Kong berg, Dantzig, Christiana, Christiansand and Gothenberg.

Cabin passage to Liverpool, $125 in gold.

Through bills of lading signed for J. H. Ashbridge & Decan, at office of T. J. IRVINE & CO., Agents, Memphis, 276 Front street.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE & DECAN, 159 Common street, New Orleans.

no17

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 fast sailing British ship ZIMI, Payson, master, is now loading at New Orleans, and will have dispatch. Through bills lading signed for J. H. Ashbridge & Decan, at office of T. J. IRVINE & CO., Agents, Memphis, 276 Front street.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE & DECAN, 159 Common street, New Orleans.

no17

Regular Tuesday Packet for Vicksburg and the Bends.

ST. PATRICK.

GARRET F. HULS, Master; CLAY RICE, Clerk.

THIS splendid steamer will continue in the trade during the season, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY at five p.m. Freight for New Orleans will be reshipped at Vicksburg on the mail line from that port.

Rates as low as by any other line. no12

Regular Alternate Wednesday Memphis, New Orleans and Bends Packet.

OLIVE BRANCH,

ISAAC JONES .... Captain.

This fine passenger steamer will make regular trips in the New Orleans and Bends trade throughout the season, leaving here WEDNESDAY, October 23, in connection with the steamer Henry Ames. [oc16] MATIN WALT & CO.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

NICK LONGWORTH

A. R. IRVIN .... Master

WILL leave for New Orleans on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., and each alternate Wednesday thereafter during the season.

JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents.

Captain SAM. SHOCK, Passenger Agent. no12

New Stock.

ONE Thousand Cases of LEATHER, BOOTS and SHOES received and coming, comprising the best qualities, made principally of leather, to which we invite the inspection of our old friends and the public. If you want genuine Leather, Boots and Shoes come and examine our stock.

JOSEPH S. LEVETT & CO., 268 Main street, corner of Union.

Also, a good stock Shoe Findings, Leather, etc. The highest prices paid for Beef Hides. no17

EDWARD C. JONES,

ARCHITECT,

Walker Block, 279 1-2 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

no17

AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

Combined with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & CO., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1867. DECEMBER. 1867.

Sweeping Reduction

IN PRICE OF

CLOTHING.

We offer our entire Stock of

BUSINESS SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS

—AT THE—

Lowest Possible Prices

Guaranteeing to the Purchaser

That we will not be Undersold.

ROBESON, SNEED & CO.

de1

For Rent or Lease.

A PLANTATION containing five hundred acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, convenient to a good landing on the Mississippi river and the city of Memphis. It is never overflow. Has had thirteen crops in succession made upon it. It will be rented for one year, or leased for a series of years. Is unsurpassed for fertility.

Refer to W. A. GOODMAN, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. A. S. OWD, Moon Lake Landing, Miss. no30

READ! READ! READ!

NO HUMBUG.

NO CLEARING OUT SALE!

NO CLOSING SALE.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

Are Not Selling Out, but intend to Remain Here in Business.

They have but One Price

AND THAT IS

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

They keep pace with the Panic, and offer

Goods at Astonishingly Low Prices.

On and after Monday, November 25,

Our entire Large

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD AT SUCH PRICES AS

WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

Poplins reduced to 25c.
Shepard Plaids reduced to 12 1-2c.
Empress Cloths, 75c to $1.
Colored Alpacas, 40 to 75c.
Best Colored French Merinos, 60c. to $1.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

Bleached and Brown Domestics, Prints, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linseys, Towels, Damask, Hosiery, Flannels, Notions, Boots and Shoes,

And such Goods as are kept in a First Class Dry Goods House.

We call the attention of the LADIES to our

CLOAK & SILK ROOM,

Where all shades and qualities of silks can be found. We have also received new shades of

CLOAKINGS AND TRIMMINGS,

And are prepared to make up the Latest Styles of Cloaks to order, and a GOOD FIT will be GUARANTEED.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

no24 242 Main Street Corner of Jefferson.

GEORGE PHILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER

Adams Street, between Front and the River,

HAVE now on hand consignments of Leather direct from tanneries, consisting of

HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
SOLE LEATHER,
SKIRTING LEATHER,
KIP SKINS, ETC., ETC

HAVE, ALSO,

French and American Calf Skins.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

RUSH & HOWARD'S,

(Buffalo, New York.)

Hemlock Sole Leather.

Have now in store One Hundred Rolls, which we can sell lower than it can be had elsewhere in this market. de3

MONUMENTAL CATHEDRAL

TO THE

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

IT is impossible, under military government, to carry this work on; all money is therefore returned to the donors. Any failing to receive it, will address the "Vestry of St. Lazarus Church, Memphis, Tennessee."

J. W. ROGERS, Rector, etc.

Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile papers please copy. de1

VENDIG & BROTHER,

No 226 Main Street.

WE would call the attention of the public to the fact, that having entirely altered and improved our premises, we are desirous of selling out the present

Stock of Dry Goods

At prices which we do not publish for a "PUFF AND BLOW," but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

LOOK AT THE GOODS

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "Honesty is the best policy," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the details of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage. We do not intend "to give up business," or "DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP," but shall sell goods at prices which are an advertisement of themselves, feel confident that an intelligent public will soon see the difference between

WORDS AND ACTIONS.

Remember, EVERYTHING IS REDUCED IN PRICE, and having one of the largest stocks in the city, we are certain of being able to suit you with what you want. We also have a very heavy stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS is directed to the fact that our THREE STORY WAREHOUSE is full from roof to cellar, and we shall be most happy, to show our goods to all parties contemplating purchasing.

VENDIG & BROTHER, 226 Main street.

no17

R. S. JONES. W. N. BROWN. M. B. JONES

JONES, BROWN & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

Commission, Receiving & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

No. 286 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REFERRING to our Card above, we again take this method of returning our thanks to our patrons and friends for their kind and liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, with renewed assurance of a continuance of our prompt personal attention to the interest of our customers. We are prepared with a large, commodious warehouse for storing Cotton. All Cotton consigned to us will be covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed. One of the members of the firm will give this branch o the business his personal attention. [se3dw] JONES, BROWN & CO.

THE IMPENDING CRASH!

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

THAT the money market is stringent, and nothing to warrant the hope that the near future may bring forth a better state of things, is but to strongly evidenced by the many and large failures of business houses, not alone in Memphis, but all over the country.

In view of these stern facts we have, after two weeks strict attention, succeeded in going through our immense stock from the first to the fourth floor, and marking down the same to prices that will repay our labor.

As an examination of our [illegible] AND WELL SELECTED STOCK would occupy too much time and space, we shall confine ourselves to a mention of the leading departments in our house, hoping hereby we may attract the desired notice, without resorting to the pettifogging system of enumerating "catch penny" prices on certain articles, of but little or no value at best.

Our house being one of the oldest, if not THE OLDEST DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT IN MEMPHIS, and, we presume, in point of reliability and the means to sustain any losses the times may inflict, SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY, we trust that any announcement emanating from us may be received in the true and genuine light it is intended. We have never acted on our business on the strength of newspaper "puffs" and placards, nor do we intend to do it now; but Dry Goods being "bound to go down" we consider their old standard value, we think it but due to our many old customers to make them aware of the great and sudden decline in our prices.

The departments will be comprised in the following, viz:

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

An elegant assortment Black Velvet de Lyon Saques, Black and Colored Beaver Saques, Black Cloth Saques, Chinchilla Saques. A large and well assorted stock of Wool Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast Shawls, etc.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

An extensive variety of FURS at very attractive prices.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A nicely selected stock of Silks, some nice evening shades. Our line of BLACK SILKS DEFIES COMPETITION, as regards quality and price.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Embraces Irish Poplins, in all colors and shades. French, Norwich, Register, Lyonnaise and Velvet Poplins. Also, a large stock of Merinos, Empress Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacas—an endless variety, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, etc. Some beautiful goods for walking and driving suits.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES DEPARTMENT.

A full and beautifully selected stock of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, Alexander's Gloves. A full line of Ladies', Gents', Youths and Misses' Underwear.

LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

We have the most complete stock of Irish Linens, from the best recognized manufacturers, Table Damasks—single and double, Napkins and Doylies, Towels and Towellings, Crash, etc. The most complete stock of Blankets and Flannels we have ever had. Counterpanes and Quilts, a large stock.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A magnificent stock of Black Cloths—French, Italian and German. Tweeds for boys' suits, Scotch and West of England Tweeds. Cloakings—extremely pretty.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT—A complete stock of Misses' Boots and Shoes.

TO PLANTERS.

Our stock of PLANTERS' GOODS is too well known to require any remarks, other than call attention to it. It is replete with Boots, Shoes and Brogans Hats, Clothing in endless variety and best material, Plain and Plaid Linseys, Kerseys and Jeans, Osnaburgs and Stripes. In fact everything that is needed by the Planter in the shape of Dry Goods, and at figures that will insure his satisfaction.

In addition to the above many inducements, we have for salesmen young men who, for attention and politeness, and knowledge of their business cannot be excelled, if equalled, in this city.

As we are not "closing out," nor running away from the city, we don't desire to make any statements that will meet refutation. Therefore, give us a call, and thereby satisfy yourselves and oblige us.

A. SEESSEL & SON,

de1 259 Main Street, opposite Court Square.

WOODRUFF & CO.,

No. 179 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

DEALERS IN

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Phætons, Wagons,

AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Wheels, Buggy Bodies, Iron, Leather,

PAINTS AND TRIMMINGS.

Also, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE HARNESS. All of which are offered at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

WOODRUFF & CO.

de1

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

To arrive, per Steamer "Topeka," from LONDON,
To arrive, per Steamer "Fanny Carl," from CADIZ,
To arrive, per Steamer "J. H. Stetson," from LIVERPOOL, a complete stock of

PURE PORT AND SHERRY WINES

From the choicest vineyards of the UPPER DOURO in Portugal, and XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, SPAIN.

Also, per Ship "Regia," from BORDEAUX,

Martell and Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandies.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

no18 234 Second Street, Irving Block.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day sold my interest in the late firm of N. H. STOUT & BROTHER to CHARLES STOUT and EDWIN STOUT, they hereby assume the liabilities of the firm, and are authorized to collect and receipt for all debts due the same.

M. STOUT, Surviving Partner N. H. Stout & Brother.

CHARLES STOUT & BROTHER,

Successors to N. H. Stout & Brother,

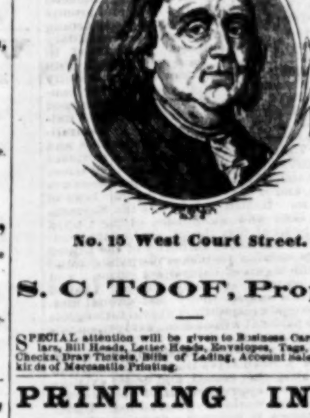
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.,

No. 227 Second Street, Adams Block,

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, etc., of the best quality and at LOWEST CASH PRICES. no28

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE



No. 15 West Court Street.

S. C. TOOF, Prop'r.

SPECIAL attention will be given to Business Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Receipts, Checks, Dray Tickets, Bills of Lading, Account Sales, and all kinds of Mercantile Printing. oc12

PRINTING INK!

TO COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

THE best quality of NEWS INK in packages of fifty pounds and upward,

At Twenty Cents per Pound.

Shipped to any part of the country. Address orders to

AVALANCHE OFFICE.

To Property Holders

ALL owners of City Real Estate, and all agents of owner are respectfully requested to leave with the undersigned at the Mayor's office, Memphis, memoranda of any SALES, LEASES, SUB-DIVISIONS, etc., made by them since the last assessment.

JOHN PARK,
L. J. DUPRE,
JOHN T. TREZEVANT,
Assessors.

oc26

GREAT BARGAINS

DRY GOODS AT COST

SOUTHERN PALACE

On and After November 25, 1867,

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT NEW YORK COST.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

No. 332 Main Street.

no24

For Sale.

300 BALES HAY.
200 sacks of Corn.
150 sacks of Oats.
150 sacks of Bran.
100 barrels Cape Lime.
100 barrels of Cement.
50 barrels of choice Flour.
30 barrels of white Meal.
20 casks Shoulders.
20 barrels Apples.
5 barrels Ground Oil Cake.

On consignment and for sale cheap, by

ANGUS MOODY & CO., 266 Front street.

no26

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. McCLURE,

No. 16 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe and the Southern portion of South America during any and all seasons of the year.

THE RUSH TO ELSONS'

GREAT CLEARING SALE

STILL CONTINUES.

JUST RECEIVED from New York Auctions, and will be included in this sale:

Children's All Wool Hose, 12½ cents per pair.
Double Blankets, All Wool, $2 75 per pair.
New Calicoes, best brands, 12½ cents per yard.

Our Lease expires on the first of January, and we shall positively Retire from Business after that date. Now is your time to secure

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Look at the Prices Below.

Owing to the great rush and the Extremely Low Prices at which we offer Goods, the prices are

For One Week Only.

Irish Linens, warranted, only 50 cents per yard.
English Crash, only 12½ cents per yard.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, only 90 cents per pair.
Ladies' Calf Shoes, $1 per pair.
Bleached Domestics, 5 to 12 cents per yard.
Double width Merinoes, 50 cents per yard.
Empress Cloth at all prices.
Bugle Gimp and Fringe and other Fashionable Trimmings at half price.

Having sold most of our stock of GENTS' CLOTHING we offer the balance of this stock at Half the Eastern Cost.

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles.
Ladies' Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs—cheap! cheap!
Cloth for Mens' and Boys' Clothing, for 25 cts to 75 cts per yd.
Fine all Wool Nubias—only 50 cts each.
Breakfast Shawls, Capes, Cloaks, and other goods too numerous to mention.

All must be Sold at any Price.

Boys' Shoes, all sizes, $1 per pair.
Boys' Boots, only $1 25 per pair.

Do not neglect this opportunity of supplying yourselves with good Goods at

Less than before the War.

This is an opportunity which will NEVER AGAIN OFFER. We shall positively quit business after the first day of January, 1868.

Flax Thread, best quality, 75 cents per pound.

LOOK AT OUR Cheap Tables! LOOK AT OUR Cheap Tables!

For many useful and ornamental articles at Ruinously Low Prices.

Buttons, Tapes, Threads, Needles, Pins, etc.

Remember, this is a CLEARING SALE! The entire stock must go at any price.

ELSONS' MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE, 297 Main Street

DRY GOODS FOR EVERYBODY.

$50,000 Slaughtered.

IGLAUER & PRITZ

Positive Closing Out Sale.

Will Wind up Business First of January.

Goods at Ruinous Prices.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED

COME AND SEE.

GOODS—PLAIN & FANCY

ALL ARE DOWN.

Our Motive—Clear them Out.

Final Sale.

IGLAUER & PRITZ,

No. 255 Main Street,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. no17

D. G. KENNY, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. J. B. PORTER

KENNY & PORTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND GENERAL AGENTS.

HAVING permanently established our office in No. 2, Ki Williams' Block, corner of Second and Madison streets, we intend doing strictly a Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and its surrounding country, together with Surveying, Draughting and Engineering in its various branches. The drainage of swamp lands, locating and estimating of levies, etc., also the Rental and Leasing department of our business, will receive special attention. Using always our best attention for the benefit of customers, we hope by promptness and strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

D. G. KENNY, J. B. PORTER.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

GALLAWAY, RHEA & CLUSKEY.
M. C. GALLAWAY,
W. D. RHEA, } Editors and Proprietors.
S. W. CLUSKEY,

TERMS—Daily paper, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly $. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 00 per square for first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Twenty cents per line for special notices.

OFFICE:
In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner Main.

(*Concluded from first page.*)

blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure.

These are important facts and show how completely inferior currency will supercede better, forcing it from circulation among the masses and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money that a return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of production.

A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines virtues necessary for the support of our social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the masses of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history is recorded for our instruction. Enough and more than enough of demoralizing tendency, injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by the Government.

It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war or revolution, by expansion, to accomplish the transfer of the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system, are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and expenditures $346,729,188, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

REVENUE SYSTEM.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of the thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall on men of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute toward supporting the State. A modification of the internal revenue system by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax would be followed by results equally advantageous to citizens and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen temptations to evade law, diminish violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operation less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by a system which takes from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of public service that expenditures of the government may be reduced and people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War, *ad interim*, exhibits the operations of the army and the several bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of the military force on the 30th of September last, was 56,315 men. Total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,600,000. Payments at Treasury on account of service for War Department from January 1 to October 29th, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by law.

The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting information in reference to the important branches of the public service connected with his Department. The menacing attitude of warlike bands of Indians, inhabiting the districts of country between Arkansas and Platte rivers, and Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially averted.

The commissioners, under the act of the 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from traveled routes between the Mississippi and Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually attained by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from highways and encroaching white settlements.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Since the commencement of the second session of the thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branch of the Pacific railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, while the terminus of the last section constructed of the road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies affords the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will be not long deferred.

PUBLIC LANDS, PENSIONS, ETC.

During the last fiscal year 1,041,114 acres of public land were disposed of. The cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded one half million dollars—the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year.

The amount paid pensioners, including expenses and disbursements, was eighteen million six hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars; and thirty six thousand four hundred and eighty two names were admitted to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 20th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and seven dollars.

Reports of the Secretary of the Navy state that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed under efficient and able commanders in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the 238 vessels composing the navy of the United States, 56, carrying 507 guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and were in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the department has either suspended work on them or limited to slow completion steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were thirty-one millions thirty-four thousand and eleven dollars, ($31,034,011). No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, etc; balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with an act of May 1, 1866, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the surplus fund the sum of $65,000,000, being the amount he received from the sales of vessels and other war property and remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. Receipts at the Department for the year ending June 30th, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were nineteen million nine hundred seventy-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars. Expenditures for all purposes were nineteen million two hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of seven hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and ten dollars, which can be applied to the expenses of the Department for the current year.

The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations for the year 1867 over that of 1866, was eight hundred and fifty thousand and forty dollars. Increase of revenue from sale of stamps and stamped envelops was seven hundred and eighty three thousand four hundred and four dollars. Increase of expenditures of 1867 over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail services. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postage to and from and within those countries.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

concisely presents the condition, wants and interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico has been relieved from foreign intervention and is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government.

A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made, in conformity with the resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chile and her allies on one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, have in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the Valley of Paraguay is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, active hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended.

I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits, without which States and nations cannot in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

THE EXPOSITION OF UNIVERSAL INDUSTRY

at Paris has passed and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance is made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art, may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which inconveniences in commercial and social intercourse, resulting from divers standards of money values, were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold.

These conferences are expected to be renewed with a large attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceeding will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great objects, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

LEGAL TENDERS.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of thirty thousand dollars, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances since the passage of this act have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to make payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your consideration.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

No arrangements have as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition for arbitration made by her Majesty's government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and humiliations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non intervention—a principle henceforth more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations. The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European states simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations. In the close of the last and beginning of the present century our own country embraced communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self defense, although possessing considerable commercial value. They have been held by the several European States, which colonized and at the same time conquered them, chiefly for the purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war the ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of us. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain.

The same European policy for a long time excluded us, even from trade with the West Indies while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war, the rebels and their piratical and blockade breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work which they too successfully accomplished of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage; that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found a friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of a want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully while neither doing or menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department until the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period, on the Pacific coast. A foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defense will supply that want. With possession of such a station by us, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen, that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately, to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of absorption to the process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the session of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held as it now holds that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British judges cite the Supreme Court and laws and authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizen, and impairs our national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under the circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

$100,000.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING

$100,000 worth of

SEASONABLE WINTER CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods,

FOR

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S WEAR

THE largest and most complete stock ever offered in Memphis.

Prices Reduced to Suit the Times.

ALL SIZES, from three year old boy to the largest size man that grows.

ALL QUALITIES, from the low price medium to the finest and most fashionable style.

CALL AND SEE AT

327 Main Street.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

no8

Alabama Lime.

1,000 BARRELS now in store.

RANSOM & CO., Manufacturers.
[illegible] Jefferson street.

RANKIN, STURGIS & CO.,

Memphis Fruit Preserving House,

FAMILY SUPPLIES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

No. 400 Shelby Street, Under Gayoso House,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Drug Store for Sale

A RARE opportunity to purchase a Drug Store, most eligibly located, and doing a splendid remunerative business, is now offered by the owner, who is compelled to move to New York, and who will dispose of the same, together with its property, appointments, upon the most favorable terms. If early application be made!

A Large Bargain may be Obtained.

Its fixtures and appointments for retail business are unsurpassed.

Refer to S. C. W[illegible] for particulars, who will take pleasure in showing the same and making known the sale. He can be found at No. [illegible] Madison street.

FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.

Got one of them yet? Got one of what, Sir?

Why, one of the "Finley Churn Dashers."

Why do you ask me that question, sir?

BECAUSE one of them is needed, no doubt, and that badly, among your household conveniences, that the laborious and troublesome item of churning may become an agreeable recreation to the ladies, upon whom such duties usually devolve.

What's the Article? What's the description? What's it do, pray, sir?

Well, it is simply two screw propeller wheels attached to the lower end of a staff or handle which is placed in the "old fashioned" wooden or tin churn, and worked in the same manner precisely as the "old dasher"; these two wheels revolve rapidly and in counter directions at every up and down movement of the "Dasher," completely disengaging and cutting the cream into the minutest particles; while at the same time by aid of the "air beds" in each division of the wheels, keeps the whole bulk of the cream supplied with constant currents of fresh air, thus securing by the simplest process the true principles of "Good Butter Making."

Well, sir, is the thing simple—very simple?

Why, so very simple when seen, that not a word of explanation is necessary. Why "Biddy," "Aunt Dinah," or the eight year old child can both UNDERSTAND and USE it, and couldn't for their lives imagine any other purpose for it.

Is it Durable and Substantial, sir?

It is made of the best Sheet Zinc—will not rust—strong—neat, and with ordinary care, will last as long as you and your grand children's children.

Long enough. Well, my friend, does it make GOOD BUTTER and QUICK?

It does not only make GOOD BUTTER, but about ONE-FOURTH MORE, to a given amount of cream, under like circumstances of quality and temperature, and in about ONE HALF THE TIME required by the use of the "old dasher." Am, however, quite ready to confess that it will NOT make Butter as QUICK as the boasted "Five Minute" and other "Lightning" Churns nor would we have it so quick, for the very plain and simple reason that the extraordinary rapid operation of such Churns yields as the result a MASS of SOFT, LARDY, UNINVITING STUFF, instead of those RICH, GRAINY, WAXY, FIRM and LIVELY QUALITIES which constitute REAL GOOD BUTTER.

Well, sir, I have one of the "old fashioned" Churns—an old family relic of several generations past, and do I understand you that nothing more is required than one of the "FINLEY DASHERS?"

Nothing else whatever to complete the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST SATISFACTORY CHURNING APPARATUS that the world has yet produced.

Well, friend, once more—excuse me, sir—right well pleased, but a little suspicious. Can't help it. Are you sure this is not one of the Yankee humbugs—one of the "Machine Nutmegs," or one of the "Hub o' the Universe Hams" sort of tricks; such hams that would, to look upon, bring a "broad gauge" grin to the phiz of the most fastidious epicure—but with somewhat of a change in the "programme and scenery" when casting a sly peep at the cook after many fruitless efforts to slice a broil or two. Ugh! such looks and such "longings" as all understand who have been "thusly done for."

Methinks I discover a mutual sympathy, a similarity of experience and a similar determination to avoid all humbugs, especially with the "Yankee" streak. My friend, "FINLEY'S DASHER" is NO HUMBUG—not a bit of it, sir. This is "home industry," and will, upon its own merits, win its way into every household in the land, North and South. The Dasher is open to competition, and for "common sense," every day practical use and household economy, we say to Yankee or anybody else, BEAT IT IF YOU CAN.

Principal Depot for the Southern States for FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER, at the popular China Hall of EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT, No. 321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn., and for sale by agents everywhere.

Retail Price $4 00 Each, and Invariably Cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,

321 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents for the United States.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR "FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER."

The FINLEY CHURN DASHER combines so fully the requisite qualities of *simplicity, economy and practical utility*, as to place it at the *head* of all other implements for similar purposes, and cannot fail to recommend itself most forcibly to the common sense and good judgment of the house keepers everywhere, and to be regarded as one of the *indispensable household articles* and more especially so with the people of the southern States, who now feel so greatly the need of *time, money and labor-saving inventions*.

Remember, that the retail price has been fixed at FOUR DOLLARS each, everywhere; and that the proprietor intends to hold and exercise the exclusive right to the manufacture and sale of the Dasher for the whole United States, and cannot therefore be obtained through any other than authorized agencies.

Remember, that the wholesale price to Agents has been fixed at a figure to insure a large profit to such agents as may handle it *with industry and tact*, and that such agents can, with a cash capital of one hundred to one thousand dollars, make more money in *less time*, with *less trouble*, and with *less risk* than many others all around you with thousands of capital invested in other pursuits.

Remember, that active, stirring, energetic men, who are willing to "pull off coat and roll up sleeves," CAN, with a small capital, realize *one hundred per cent. profit* at every thirty to sixty days—inducement enough, certainly; and we are prepared to offer just such to the right sort of men. *Understand distinctly, however, that no such promises are made to "lazy men," for they can't do it.* Away, then, with complaints of "hard times," "no employment," "no situations." Come and get employment and food paying employment for thousands—employment in pleasant and highly respectable pursuits. The field of operation is as wide as the whole country—choose your own grounds—states, Counties, Cities, Towns and the Rural Districts—North, South, East and West—all lie before you. Can visit them on foot and on horseback, by wagon, railroad and steamboat, and *it will pay you well to do it*, for wherever you may go with the Dasher, you will find ready customers, and you will soon laugh at the "lazy ones" who creep around all day long crying "hard times and worse coming." Young men, "accept the situation" *to make your own living*, and by *your own individual efforts*, and here is a good opportunity of doing so. Throw overboard "false pride," "politics," "fashion," "fast teams," "golden dreams" and "devil-may care," and take hold of this work with a vim; "drive it" ahead, and soon the empty purse will be full—running over—and friends whispering your praises in the regions.

Remember, that in addition to the *large profits* there are TWO PRIZES at stake, and we want you to get one or both of them TWO HUNDRED and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Remember to call and see us at once, or write for particulars, with stamp for answer.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

oc25

S. B. WILLIAMSON. NAPOLEON HILL. N. FONTAINE

WILLIAMSON, HILL & CO.

COTTON FACTORS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 320 FRONT STREET, between Union and Monroe,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

SPECIAL attention paid to the storage and sale of COTTON. Having our own large Fire Proof Warehouse, our customer's cotton will be under our immediate care. All shipments to our address by good steamboats, and whilst in our warehouse, will be covered by our Policies of Insurance, unless otherwise directed.

We will advance liberally on shipments of Cotton to our correspondents in New York and New Orleans. Our stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES

And PLANTATION SUPPLIES, will be at all times large and complete. Our prices to correspond with the market.

se10 WILLIAMSON, HILL & CO.

WORSHAM HOUSE;

Memphis, Tennessee,

C. B. GALLOWAY, Proprietor.

Board Reduced from $4 00 to $3,00 per Day.

J. DOLFINGER, F. C. PFINOST, GEO. ZOELLER

CHINA STORE,

No. 44, North Side Court Square,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. DOLFINGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE

AND

Bar Room Fixtures, Table Cutlery

Britannia, Silverware, Etc.

HAVING received a new and large assortment of the above, selected with great care for this market, and bought at the lowest CASH prices, we now offer the same to our friends, customers, and the public in general, at lowest possible prices. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

CHELTENHAM FIRE BRICK AND CLAY COMPANY, St. Louis Mo., successors to Evans & Howard. Having purchased the Cheltenham Fire Clay Mines and Brick Works, we will keep on hand or manufacture to order Fire Bricks, Tiles and Sewer Pipes of all sizes, all manufactured from the celebrated Cheltenham Fire Clay. Also, finely ground and Glass Pot Clay Cement of the best brands. Orders promptly filled. Office 10 South Eleventh street.

CHARLES P. CHOUTEAU, President.
R. J. HOWARD, Secretary. no15

VENDIG & BROTHER,

No 226 Main Street.

WE would call the attention of the public to the fact, that having entirely altered and improved our premises, we are desirous of selling out the present

Stock of Dry Goods

At prices which we do not publish for a "PUFF AND BLOW," but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

LOOK AT THE GOODS

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "Honesty is the best policy," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the details of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage. We do not intend "to give up business," or "RESOLVE PARTNERSHIP," but shall sell goods at prices which are all advertisement of themselves, feel confident that an intelligent public will soon see the difference between

WORDS AND ACTIONS.

Remember, EVERYTHING is REDUCED IN PRICE, and having one of the largest stocks in the city, we are certain of being able to suit you with what you want. We also have a very heavy stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS is directed to the fact that our THREE STORY WAREHOUSE is full from roof to cellar, and we shall be most happy to show our goods to all parties contemplating purchasing.

no12 VENDIG & BROTHER, 226 Main street.

D. G. KENNY, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. J. B. PORTER

KENNY & PORTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND GENERAL AGENTS.

HAVING permanently established our office in No. 3, Kl Williams' Block, corner of Second and Madison streets, we intend doing strictly a Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and [illegible] engineering and surveying, and estimating of levees, etc., also the Rental and Leasing department of our business, will receive [illegible] and they [illegible] hope by promptness and strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

D. G. KENNY,
J. B. PORTER.

J. B. WASSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE STUFFS,

Pomades, Perfumery

And an Endless Variety of

Fancy Toilet Articles, Etc.

Successors to NIPGEN & REAKIRT and JOHN A. NIPGEN, 318 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

J. B. WASSON & CO., Proprietors,
318 Main street, Memphis.

Sign of the Big Mortar.

WHEATON NURSERY.

WADDY THOMPSON, JOHN TRENT

JOHN TRENT & CO., Propr's,

SUCCESSORS TO

DR. S. M. WHEATON.

WE are prepared to fill orders for every description of Fruit Flowers and Ornamental Trees, Grape and Strawberry Vines and Hot House Plants, Roses, etc., etc.

Our stock is made up of the best selections which can be gotten up in this section of country.

We solicit correspondence from all who purchase trees in large or small quantities, or any who wish to adorn their places with choice and rare Flowers and Shrubs.

First class Landscape Gardener.

Flowers for Boquets and Wreaths always on hand.

Descriptive Catalogues, with prices and all necessary information, will be furnished by applying personally or by letter to

JOHN TRENT & CO.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
Goshen Butter,
Golden Syrup.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, No. 3[illegible] Main street.

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES,
Cherries, Strawberries,
Peaches, Etc.
New Shaker Jellies,
Preserved Canton Ginger (in syrup,)
Preserved Canton Ginger (dry.)
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, No. 3[illegible] Main street.

MACKEREL—No. 1 Shore, Bay and Mess, all size for family use.
New Codfish,
New Hominy.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, No. 3[illegible] Main street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FASHIONABLE

Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO. Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 281½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the [illegible] Block.

F. BACHLY,

Manufacturer of Gentlemen's

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

NO. 341 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - - - - TENN

All kinds of Repairing Neatly Executed on Short Notice

BANKS.

F. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner of Court and Main Streets, Memphis, Tennessee.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

Directors:
JOHN C. LANIER, President Gayoso Savings Institution.
JAMES ELDER, President DeSoto Bank.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank.
F. C. BETHELL, J. K. P. PRITCHARD.

THE DESOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

No. 20 Madison Street.

JAMES ELDER, President. W. H. WOOD, Vice President.

T. E. FARNSWORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 8 Jefferson Street.

Paid in Capital - - - - -	$300,000
Authorized Capital - - -	$1,000,000

W. H. CHERRY, President. A. T. LACEY, Vice-President.

J. J. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EMMET SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 6 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

IS now open and prepared to do a General Banking Business. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, Gold, silver, Uncurrent Money, scrip, etc. sight Drafts for one pound and upward on Ireland, England and Scotland. Also, steam Passage Tickets for sale to and from Queenstown, Liverpool and New York.

THOMAS FISHER, President.

LIQUORS, ETC.,

GEORGE W. BENHAM, W. B. HENDRIX,
J. P. BENHAM, Late with Burnett, Hendrix & Walker.

BENHAM HENDRIX & CO.,

RECTIFIERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS

Tobacco, Cigars & Case Goods,

No. 10 Adams Street,

Between Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, Jr.
B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. Vaccaro & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC.,

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

N. S. GREEN. DAN ABLE

N. S. GREEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Bourbon, Rye and Rectified Whisky

ALCOHOL, PROOF SPIRITS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

(For Sale to the Trade Only.)

No. 252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents for HATCH, MAURICE & CO., St. Louis Mo.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Main 281 M St., Memphis, T.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis that he has opened a Dancing Class for Misses and Masters

At the Memphis Ladies' Institute,

No. 212 DeSoto Street.

Parents & Guardians who are desirous to send pupils are respectfully requested to make application to the Principals of the School.

Instruction will be given every MONDAY and THURSDAY at four o'clock p.m.

Instruction for Gentlemen every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at a quarter past seven o'clock p.m., in his HALL, ABOVE MESSRS. MANSFIELD & HIGBEE'S DRUG STORE.

Terms, $15 for Three Months.

C. M. VAN ECKELEN.

REFERENCES—Colonel W. R. Hunt, Mr. R. S. Parham, Mr. G. Falls, Mr. Peter Cousin, Mr. James Pettigrew, Dr Frank Ramsay.

DIRECT IMPORTATION

WE have just received direct from Paris, France, an extensive assortment of

Fine French Perfumes,
Pomades, Hair Oils, Toilet Waters,
Colognes, Toilet Soap, etc., etc.,

From the justly celebrated house of VIOLET & CO., whose perfumes are considered *par excellence* the finest in the world!

ALSO,

Odors of Flowers, distilled by Chiris,

Who supplies the most celebrated perfumers of Europe and America with these odors for the manufacture of their perfumery.

ALSO,

Lubin's, Coudray's and Society Hygienique Handkerchief Extracts,
Essences, Toilet Powder, Cosmetics,
Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes,

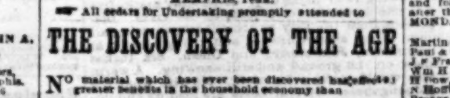
And every variety of Toilet Articles, which we import direct from the manufacturers, and are thus enabled to sell at prices at least twenty-five per cent lower than they have heretofore been offered.

WARD & LeGUERE, Druggists,

Corner Main and Adams Streets,
Opposite Worsham House.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,



DEALER IN METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS
And Manufacturer of
WOODEN AND ROSEWOOD COFFINS
Of all kinds.

No. 368 Northeast corner Gayoso and Second Streets, MEMPHIS, Tenn.

All orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

NO material which has ever been discovered has effected greater benefits in the household economy than

McGIMSEY'S MAGIC SOAP.

It is a labor saving invention as well as an invaluable remedy in scurvy, scald head, eruptions of the skin and piles. Dandruff is removed from the head, the teeth whitened and cleansed, plate and jewelry cleaned, grease instantly removed from carpets, furniture, clothing, etc., polish or marble with the greatest facility and without injury to the material. It is a great saving of time and labor in washing clothes. It is the only known soap which washes clothes with the ease of cotton or linen without failing or shrinking. All these important objects can be effected by this soap, and the skin or the most delicate fabric. It possesses no deleterious qualities whatever. The word is challenged to produce a soap which possesses so many valuable properties, and which is so innocuous and safe. It is a home invention, and its competition in any part of the world. It is now manufactured in this city in Memphis, and its use is rapidly spreading throughout the South, and eventually will extend over the Yankee States, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Manufactured solely by C. P. McGIMSEY, Memphis, Tenn., and can soon be found at any respectable family grocery or drug store. The proprietor is determined that its manufacture shall keep pace with the rapidly extending demand for its use.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

ENGINE 8 sets on Iron Bed Plate, has three feet stroke, thirteen inch cylinder, reversible engine; boiler is thirty five feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, two flues, and receiver attached; between stack and guys, fire front and grate bars. All complete, everything in good running order.

ALSO,

Inquire at N. FYFE, foot of Jefferson street, or of CUB[illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

TO all whom it may Concern—Having taken out letters of administration on the estate of

N. H. STOUT, deceased,

I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

CHARLES STOUT, Administrator.

HARDWARE & MACHINERY

ALLISON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

223 Main Street, Memphis.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

MACHINERY SUPPLIES

And a General Assortment of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Machinists' Tools,

Belting, Packing, Horse Powers, etc.

SOLE AGENTS

Straub's Corn Mills,

E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins,

Ingersal's Portable Cotton Presses,

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills,

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

350 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A CHANCE FOR MANUFACTURERS.

WE wish to sell ONE-HALF INTEREST in our valuable establishment, situated on Cox's creek, four miles north of Florence, Alabama, consisting of

Foundry, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Saw and Grist Mills.

This establishment has been in operation for over twenty years, and has at all times before the war not been able to supply the demand for work.

The establishment is driven by water and a twenty-horse stationary engine. There is in the machine shop three slide lathes, three iron plainers, three upright drills, and all necessary fixtures for successful work.

The stock of patterns cannot be surpassed in the South. There is about one thousand acres of land belonging to the place, nearly all finely timbered. This property we desire to sell in order to enlarge the business in other branches of manufacture, as the location and advantages possessed at this place demand more extensive improvements than we are able to supply.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable enterprise of this kind, will address the undersigned at Florence, Alabama.

WRIGHT & RICE.

ARROW COTTON TIES.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents in Memphis

GULLETT'S STEEL BRUSH COTTON GINS—Price $4 00 per Saw, invariably cash.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents in Memphis.

MARVIN & CO.'S GREATLY CELEBRATED FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, for Business Houses and Bankers; also, PARLOR or PLATE SAFES, at manufacturers' prices.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents in Memphis.

1800 BOXES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS—Imported direct and for sale by

ORGILL BROS. & CO.

LEE. MURRAY. S. RIDGELEY

MURRAY & RIDGELY.

(Late of Alexandria, Va.)

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 8 MADISON STREET,

ARE just opening an entirely new stock of

Merchant Tailoring Goods

We make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in every respect.

KEEP THE BALL MOVING!

Encourage Home Trade

J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

READY - MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

No. 294 Main Street,

Clark's Marble Block.

OUR Goods are all entirely new, and we are determined to UNDERSELL any house in the city. We are no branch of any New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville house. We DON'T send all the money we make off to invest in some NORTHERN city.

Our Tailoring Department Cannot be Excelled.

Suits made to order at very short notice and at the very Lowest Prices. Encourage HOME TRADE and give us a call, and if we can sell you we will. Reinvest your money at home. ENCOURAGE home trade if you wish to have a prosperous country.

J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,
294 Main street.

Western & Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of smokers' Articles in the South, CORNER SECOND AND JEFFERSON STREETS, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. Orders promptly filled.

Collecting City Accounts.

WE, the undersigned Merchants of Memphis, believing a change in the mode of collecting city accounts desirable and for the benefit of all parties concerned, will, from and after this date, consider all accounts due and collectable on MONDAY of each week:

Martin Walt & Co,	Orgill Brothers & Co,
Paul & Crockett,	McCombs & Co,
J F Frank & Co,	Rick & Johnson,
Wm H Andrews,	E Robbins & Bradley,
H Fow,	N H Stout & Brother,
N Hochheimer & Co,	J Shaw & Co,
Brooks, Neely & Co,	Allison Brothers,
Foster, Gwyn & Co,	A J White & Co,
Avery, Alden, McCrea & Co,	Choate & Co,
Clark, Elly & Co,	Fischer & Webb,
Briggs & Nesler,	H. Klein & Brother,
Wolcott, Smith & Co,	Lowe Brothers,
Sylvester, Woodbridge & Co,	[illegible]
Isbell Rosenbach,	R Downs & Co,
Schoolfield & Hanauer,	R Ackerman,
Harris, Cochran & Co,	Wormeley, Toy & Co,
Stratton, Goyer & Co,	Howell, Wood & Co,
Kee & Co,	Atwood & Anderson,
Lawrence, Carter & Co,	Bill [illegible] & Co,
J Desmond & Co,	W P Wright,
J E Merriman & Co,	Simon Weller,
Taylor, Cook & Co,	[illegible]
E S Taylor & Co,	McDonald & Woodworth,
Toof Phillips & Co,	G A Rokerly,
A J Keel & Co,	Finnie, Buckham & Chapman,
A Vacaro & Co,	L Rocco & Co,
Ferguson, Carson & Co,	Davis & Co,
Stewart, Gwynne & Co,	Mansfield & Higbee,
Anderson, Gay & Bugher,	Spiegel & Son,
Meacham & Treadwell,	Mack Brothers & Bohm,
John K Moody & Co,	[illegible]
Pearce, Pack & Co,	Bolling & Co,
Lemmon, Gale & Co,	[illegible]
Avery & Eggers,	J Maisman,
Bartlett, Goetz & Blakemore,	Edmond[illegible] & Co,
H H Motts,	Reeves, Marshall & Co,
J S Leath & Co,	B J Semmes & Co,
John Newsom,	Price & Yeatman,
Rosenbaum & Co,	Tobin, Lynch & Co,
Nathan Brothers & Co,	[illegible] & Co,
M T Garvin & Co,	J C Ward,
Merris, Lee & Co,	Rice, Stix & Co,
M Kirtland & Co,	[illegible]
Rick & Engel,	Kimball & Brother,
F P Pattison,	Lilly Brothers,
Jones & Kirkley,	[illegible] & Johnson,
H Wolf,	Burrell & McCown.

MEMPHIS, November 15, 1867.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against the swindling operations of a man calling himself BEAUCAMP, who has been representing himself as the agent of our house, and upon those representations has been collecting and borrowing money. No such man is or has been in our employment in any capacity. The above mentioned party is not authorized by us. Our agents are [illegible] fully accredited by us.

WILSON, PRYER & CO.

Notice.

THE Law Firm of THOMPSON & FRAZER is dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Both of them will give attention to the business in their charge till closed.

W. G. THOMPSON,
G. W. FRAZER.

November 26, 1867.

INSURANCE.

G. W. L. CROOK,

GENERAL

Marine, Life & Fire Insurance Agent

No. 279 1-2 Main Street.

NONE but sound, solvent, and prompt paying companies represented.

CAROLINA

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE NO. 201 MAIN STREET.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OF LIFE.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.

Officers:
M. J. WICKS, President.
A. SEESSEL, Vice President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary.
W. C. McCLURE, Treasurer.
J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.
E. WOODWARD, Regular Physician.

Consulting Physicians.
E. W. AVANT, F. A. RAMSEY.

Attorneys.
LOGWOOD & PEYTON.

Directors.

W. R. HUNT,	A. SEESSEL,	F. W. SMITH,
F. TITUS,	B. K. PULLEN,	N. S. BRUCE,
WM. JOYNER,	E. M. APPERSON,	D. H. MENKEN
J. W. PETTIT,	J. G. LONSDALE,	M. J. WICKS,
W. GREENLAW,	W. L. VANCE,	W. H. MOORE.

The Company is now prepared to issue all the various forms of Life Insurance, and is [illegible] best public patronage.

NINETY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE,

TOTAL LOSSES PAID, $21,271,972 37.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$315,[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]
Bank Stock	[illegible]
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,[illegible]
	$4,[illegible]
Less Liabilities, Claims not due and unadjusted	177,[illegible]
Net Assets	$4,[illegible]

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

ON THE 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1867,

As required by the law of the State of Tennessee.

1st. NAME—Fulton Fire Insurance Company of New York.
2d. LOCATION—New York city.
3d. Amount of Capital Stock paid in is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

Amount Cash on hand and in hands of Agents and other persons	$ 21,985 27
Real Estate	None.
New York County Bonds, 7s	300,000 00
New York City Bonds, 7s	2,070 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 7s	5,000 00
Tennessee Bonds, 6s	15,000 00
United States Bonds, 6's, 1881	15,000 00
" " " 5-20's	41,000 00
" " " 5-20's	22,000 00
" " " 7 3-10's	20,000 00
Debts secured by mortgage	23,[illegible]
Debts otherwise secured	[illegible]
Debts for Premiums	8,[illegible]
All other Securities	23,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Banks and other creditors	None.
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses unadjusted	$14,665 0
All other claims	1,464 82

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $15,000 00.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any city, town or village. No rule.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block. No rule.

WM. M. CORB, President.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, October 1st, 1867.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that Farnsworth & Clark, Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State made and provided in such cases:

[Wherefore, said Fulton Fire Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Nashville, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller of Tennessee.

This certificate of agency must be renewed the 1st days of July and January of each year.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

AGENTS,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, President.

Directors:

R. McDAVITT,	M. L. MEACHAM,
D. H. TOWNSEND,	S. B. WILLIAMSON,
A. VACCARO,	HENRY LAIRD,
S. H. DUNSCOMB.	

BEN MAY, Secretary.

THE COURT RECESS,

No. 357 Second Street, next door to the Greenlaw Opera House.

LUNCH from 10 to 12. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars on sale.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of N. H. STOUT & BROTHER, hardware dealers, is dissolved

This the 5th day of October, 1867,

By the death of Mr. N. H. STOUT. All parties having claims against the firm are requested to present the same for payment. All indebted will please call and settle without delay.

M. STOUT, Surviving Partner.

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS,
DOORS,
SASH,
BLINDS, Etc.

Cheaper than ever. Orders from the country promptly & faithfully attended to.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

Foot Adams Street,
Opposite Bradley Block.

DOMINION OF CANADA

Province of Ontario,

TEELEE ISLAND, LAKE ERIE

Grape Lands, Stone Quarries, Building Sites, etc., for Sale.

TEELEE ISLAND is situated on the west end of Lake Erie, at the extreme southern point of the Province of Ontario, about eight miles from the celebrated grape islands of Ohio, Mr. Kelly's and the Put-in-Bay Group. Teelee Island contains about six thousand acres of arable land, and a large portion of this is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Its shores are washed by the blue waters of Lake Erie, filled with the finest Fish, bass, white fish, pickerel, etc.; and whilst the lake affords the choicest sport for the disciple of Walton, it also warms our atmosphere and prolongs our seasons so that we have a summer as long as Northern Georgia and Tennessee.

Cotton Ripens in the Open Air.

The finest varieties of GRAPES, MELONS, PEACHES, etc., grow to a perfection unknown upon the mainland. We desire more especially to call the attention of the men of the South to this beautiful and fertile land, but because it is in that Canada which gave an asylum and a welcome to many of their number during the late war, and because from that war's disasters abolitionist fanatic now rule the land of their birth, so that it no longer affords them happy or profitable homes. A few Southern gentlemen are already with us, and we wish to [illegible] society of men of the south, who desire at once a peaceful and a lucrative place of residence. Both for climate and soil we are peculiarly adapted for raising the finest varieties of grapes, and large fortunes are yearly made from this most profitable crop.

Our waters swarm with Fish, our woods with Game, and in spring and Fall, Ducks, Geese, Snipe, etc., are plentiful.

For Summer Residences,

We offer the finest advantages for health and pleasure combined. A balmy air, the bluest and purest waters for bathing, boating, fishing and all acquatic sports, whilst from the large size of the island, (eight miles long) there is ample space for horseback riding, etc. For particulars address

F. B. McCORMICK, M. D.
Teelee Island, Kingsville, P. C., Province of Ontario.

REFERENCE—D. J. Williams, Versailles, Kentucky.

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,

161, 163 and 165 Washington Street.

A GENERAL assortment of Framing Lumber, Weather Boarding, Sheeting, Flooring, Ceiling, Shingles and Lath. A large lot of seasoned Oak, Walnut, Hickory and Finishing Lumber on hand.

WASHINGTON STREET PLANING MILL

Planing, Sawing, scroll Sawing and Turning done to order. Doors, Sash, Newel Posts, Balusters and Scroll Work on hand and made to order.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. R. HEATH, A. M. LEWIS, G. W. FRASER

HEATH, LEWIS & FRASER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

S. E. Corner Second and Union Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Collections made in the surrounding country.

Col. DUNCAN K. McRAE, SAM. P. WALKER, Jr.

McRAE & WALKER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

BETHEL BLOCK,

Corner Second and Court Streets, (up stairs.)
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,

Office, No. 351 Main Street, Over Fall's Drug Store.
RESIDENCE—GAYOSO HOUSE.

DR. J. M. KELLER,

OFFICE, JEFFERSON STREET, in Avalanche Editorial Rooms.
Residence at General Hospital.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

C. F. Chamberlin & Co.,

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers

AND

JOB PRINTERS,

No. 197 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

WE are prepared to Manufacture all kinds of Blank Books, with Printed Heads or without, ruled to any desired pattern, of any size, from a Pass Book to an Imperial Ledger, and in a style and quality NOT EXCELLED by any establishment in the United States. We also have a FIRST CLASS STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Commercial, Law, Railroad and Steamboat Printing in as good style and at as low prices as any house in the South-west. [illegible]

RICE'S BLANKS IN [illegible]

Approved by the Justices of the [illegible] Court, being the only recognized form [illegible] printed in the neatest manner, on [illegible] fully classified, numbered and [illegible] complete convenience of the Court and the Bar. [illegible] Upon the receipt of the price (one dollar per quire), Blanks will be forwarded by mail, or, if preferred, sent by Express, "C. O. D."

MEMPHIS, November, 1867.

B. COWPERTHWAIT, Formerly of E. C. Kirk & Co. L. H. CHAPMAN, Late with Bleiock & Co.
W. F. BOYLE, of Titus & Co.

COWPERTHWAIT, CHAPMAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

279 1-2 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

BOOKS.

Law Books,
School Books,
Novels,

And a Fine Stock of Stationery at

C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,

No. 312 Second Street, Corner of Monroe.

WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED

FROM THE PRESS OF

BLELOCK & CO.,

THE CAMPAIGNS

OF

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FORREST,

AND OF

FORREST'S CAVALRY.

An Octavo Volume of six hundred and twenty-five pages.

Sold only by Subscription—Agents Wanted.

Address BLELOCK & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, [illegible] Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

Virginia & Tennessee Air Line

FAST FREIGHT ROUTE

VIA NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, TO

PETERSBURG, PHILADELPHIA,
RICHMOND, [illegible]
BALTIMORE,

THE Memphis and Charleston [illegible] have perfected arrangements to ship [illegible] to the above points, on as liberal terms and in as quick time as any other route. Cotton will have the utmost dispatch; will not be delayed at any point; and will be put through by day and night express trains.

A Line of First Class Ocean Steamers

run in connection with this line, leaving Norfolk at regular intervals for Liverpool, receiving Cotton upon the vessels at Norfolk free of commissions and drayage, and carrying it to Liverpool at the same rate of freight as from other Eastern ports.

For Rates of Freight, Through Bills of Lading, and all necessary information, apply at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Freight Office.

THOMAS E. DUNN, General Freight Agent. W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
A. J. LOWE Agent.

CRAIG'S SEED STORE,

379 Main Street, Jackson Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE are offering to our friends and customers, this season, a full and complete stock of

D. LANDRETH & SON'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS,

Also, all the desirable varieties of Grass and Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Guano, Land Plaster, and Superphosphate of Lime or Raw Bone Dust, Garden implements, etc.

R. G. CRAIG & CO., 379 Main street.

IF YOU WISH TO PUSH DISEASE FROM THE system and leave natural conditions, you must use Blood Food mineral Water.

STILLMAN'S RESTORATIVE.

THE great need of every Man, Woman and Child,

STILLMAN'S RESTORATIVE.

A PERFECT Combination of Iron with Blood basis,

STILLMAN'S RESTORATIVE.

KEEP a little with you all the time FOR EMERGENCIES.

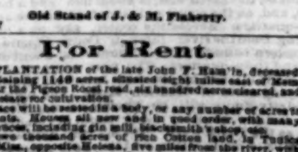
STILLMAN'S RESTORATIVE.

Try it at the fountains,
Try it at your home;
Come back from Northern mountains
And leave the drugs alone.
Come to your land of beauty,
Drink the wine of life prepared,
And you will always be on duty
With a thousand blessings shared.

Try what? STILLMAN'S RESTORATIVE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

UNDERTAKERS,



37 Union Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

Old Stand of J. & M. Flaherty.

For Rent.

THE PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1140 acres, situated eight miles east of Memphis, near the Pigeon Roost road, six hundred acres cleared, and in a fine state for cultivation.

The place will be rented in a body, or any number of acres to suit tenants. Houses all good and in good order, with many conveniences, including gin mill, blacksmith shop, etc.

Also, two thousand acres of fine Cotton land, in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Helena, five miles from the river, with [illegible] Will be rented in a body [illegible] Apply to F. W. IRVINE & Co., [illegible] Front street, or to JOHN B. CARNES, Administrator.

For Sale.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered, most of [illegible] situated on [illegible] river, three [illegible]

Terms of purchase are very favorable

Or to L. G. RIVES, Attorney, Memphis, Tenn.

TH[illegible]

By Gallaway, [illegible]

THE DAILY AVALA[illegible]

Robert Dennison, late State Co[illegible] New York, died Monday.

The sentence of General Custer [illegible] proved by General Grant. It wa[illegible] mitted to the President.

Further returns show that the [illegible] defeat of the Convention of South [illegible] can only be decided by official coun[illegible]

The conservative course of General [illegible] in New Orleans has incensed the Rad[illegible] declare he is the tool of the Preside[illegible]

A dispatch was received from [illegible] land, announcing that the notorio[illegible] Nagle was captured in that city late[illegible] evening by the police authorities.

Rev. Edward Dunbar, convicted [illegible] amy at Minneapolis, Minnesota, was [illegible] day sentenced to three years and eig[illegible] hard labor in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in N[illegible] Saturday afternoon, and took up her [illegible] at the New York Hotel. It is beli[illegible] she is awaiting the arrival of her [illegible] who is shortly expected from the So[illegible]

At the regular Cabinet meeting [illegible] the premature publicity given to the [illegible] message was commented on. The [illegible] announced his intention to punish, [illegible] possible, the original offender.

A party of French engineers, in[illegible] General Dix, Minister to France, to [illegible] country, have gone West with the [illegible] gaining information of the country, [illegible] lines, etc. They are in charge o[illegible] Hein, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

At a large meeting in Berlin, Pr[illegible] which American politics and finan[illegible] discussed, T. S. Fay, an American, [illegible] attacked Thaddeus Stevens as a de[illegible] and repudiator, and denied that h[illegible] were those of the American people.

The Committee on Ways and Mea[illegible] under consideration a bill to repeal [illegible] allowing a contraction of the currency[illegible] looks as though a majority of the co[illegible] favored it. It will be reported at [illegible] day.

Rumor says that the message was c[illegible] an individual about the White House, [illegible] him sold, and if this can be shown to [illegible] the fact is still more disgraceful. Th[illegible] ment was followed by a declaratio[illegible] Honest John Covode, that he could pr[illegible] message was sold.

The cleanest village in the world is [illegible] in Holland, which no horse or carri[illegible] ever been permitted to enter, and wh[illegible] erything is kept with the most scr[illegible] neatness. Before entering many of the [illegible] you are required to remove your shoe[illegible] said that even the Emperor of Rus[illegible] compelled to comply with this custom.

It was announced that, at Rev. [illegible] Ward Beecher's church, last Sunday, [illegible] of baptism would be administered wit[illegible] brought from the river Jordan, and t[illegible] wine to be used at the communion ca[illegible] Jerusalem. The water and wine we[illegible] ents from Captain Duncan, of the P[illegible] expedition.

While President Lincoln's child lay [illegible] the White House, a Western office[illegible] persistently sought an interview with [illegible] order to procure a place about to be [illegible] by resignation. The President remin[illegible] applicant of his domestic calamity, [illegible] that the time for such business as his w[illegible] seasonable. "Well," said the fellow, [illegible] soon does the funeral come off?"

Sheriff Colt, of Kalamazoo, Michig[illegible] shot through the breast early Tuesday [illegible] ing by some persons outside of the ja[illegible] were endeavoring to assist prisoners to [illegible] A quantity of burglar's tools were fo[illegible] the jail yard, and a revolver was take[illegible] one of the prisoners, which had been [illegible] to him. Mr. Colt is in a very critic[illegible] dition. The assassins escaped.

A number of citizens of Augusta, G[illegible] representing in a great measure the [illegible] interests of that city, have petition[illegible] President to reinstate Colonel Thou[illegible] Sweeney, the late Fenian General, [illegible] command of that post. It will be reco[illegible] that a court martial found him guilty [illegible] duct prejudicial to good order and [illegible] discipline, and suspended him from ra[illegible] pay.

On Saturday night the United States [illegible] warehouse at Tullahoma, Tennesse[illegible] forced open, and three barrels of [illegible] taken. The wagon supposed to conta[illegible] brandy was traced to Elk river, ne[illegible] Hollow, in Franklin county, the nex[illegible] but no further trace could be found. [illegible] Rickman, with a squad of men, is [illegible] search, with what success has not been [illegible] tained.

The report which spread two mont[illegible] of the dangerous illness of the Czar o[illegible] sia, arose from an accident which bef[illegible] while staying at Livadia, his Crimea[illegible] mer residence. His Majesty was enter[illegible] dining room with his family and suite, [illegible] at the moment of stepping over the thr[illegible] the ceiling fell down. In another inst[illegible] imperial family must have been cru[illegible] its fall.

A great demonstration of sympathy [illegible] three Fenians executed at Manchest[illegible] made at Cork, Ireland, Saturday. Th[illegible] monies were similar to those which too[illegible] on Sunday last in London. The fune[illegible] cession was very large and imposing. [illegible] headed by a lofty catafalque, trimme[illegible] green and black, and drawn by six [illegible] This was followed by nearly twenty th[illegible] persons, most of whom wore green em[illegible] shrouded with crape. Over fifteen h[illegible] women took part in the procession, an[illegible] ral priests were observed marching [illegible] ranks. Good order prevailed through[illegible] day.

Beast Butler, in his recent speech i[illegible] gress, illustrated how the national [illegible] made enormous profits at the expens[illegible] Government. A shrewd business m[illegible] said, whom he might name, had taken [illegible] Treasury $100,000 which he invested in [illegible] then got a banking charter and $90[illegible] currency. This currency he again i[illegible] in bonds, went home, and remarked th[illegible] all the banking business he wanted [illegible] He thus got interest on $190,000, which [illegible] gold was 200 per cent. premium, broug[illegible] in $22,000 a year for his investment of $1[illegible] That was the way in which this nationa[illegible] system worked.

An open breach between the Louisia[illegible] vention and General Hancock is imm[illegible] The former desire indiscriminate, sw[illegible] removals. The latter will only remove[illegible] a specific charge. The convention is [illegible] trying the length of its tether. It m[illegible] too far meanwhile. Hancock is lioni[illegible] citizens of all classes. He is noted as a p[illegible] not as a partisan, and would be welco[illegible] any house in New Orleans to-day. B[illegible] already offered upon him for the Presi[illegible] The checkered people don't like his po[illegible] ity among the rebels. So says a New O[illegible] dispatch to the Louisville *Courier*.

A horrible and desperately fatal aff[illegible] curred in the bar-room of the hotel at [illegible] Kentucky, kept by Richardson & Jaco[illegible] the 16th ultimo, between Robert Riddl[illegible] Judge Riddle) and Pat Lyree. Riddl[illegible] instantly killed, having his brains blow[illegible] with a rifle, and Lyree is mortally wo[illegible] being shot through the body and also [illegible] abdomen. Jacob J. Tipton was shot th[illegible] the arm, accidentally, while trying to p[illegible] the affray. His wound is not dangero[illegible] seems that Riddle and Lyree had qu[illegible] some days ago, and meeting yesterday [illegible] first time since, they immediately comm[illegible] shooting.